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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FISCAL YEAR 1982

FOR

MONTANA

BILLINGS SMSA
RURAL CEP AREA

GREAT FALLS SMSA
BALANCE-OF-STATE

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
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March 1981

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INTRODUCTION

The information included in this Annual Planning Information Report (API), is developed to assist the Employment Service and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) planners in developing employment programs and job training plans for fiscal year 1982. Other socio-economic planners and data users should find the report of value. The API includes information on - and analyses - statewide and area employment and unemployment trends, related economic developments, occupational and industrial trends and outlook estimates of the number of economically disadvantaged and a description of the characteristics of those who may be in need of manpower services.

For CETA and other program planning purposes, comprehensive data is needed on the population and labor force characteristics of the relevant areas if the intent and overall purpose of CETA is to be met. As stated in the CETA legislation and regulations, its goal is to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons, and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of federal, state, and local programs.

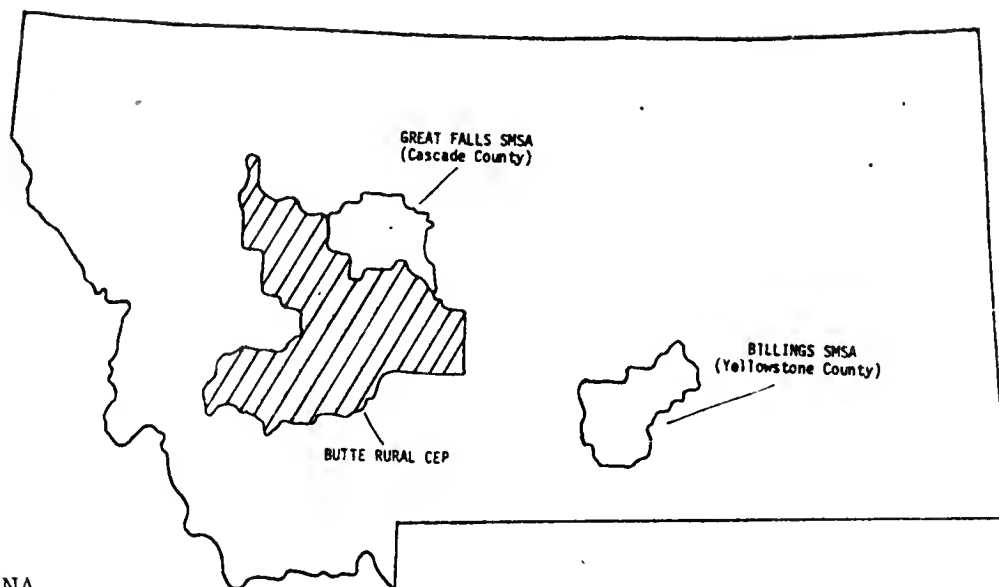
HIGHLIGHTS

Highlighting this year's report for fiscal year 1982 are the striking changes in the characteristics of Montana's female labor force since 1970. From 1970 to 1982 the female labor force should expand by 86.0% compared to 35.8% for males. Women will comprise over 42% of the Montana labor force in 1982 - compared to 35% in 1970.

Significant changes are also becoming evident in the structure of Montana's population and are highlighted in this report. The more profound changes are the increases in the number of persons between 20 and 40 years of age and those 60 to 75 years of age. The age distribution of Montana's population in 1982 - compared to 1970 - will be considerably different and the implications will affect business and social services.

Changes in Montana's economy during 1980 will continue to be evident into 1982. The closing of a copper smelting operation in western Montana resulted in the loss of over 1,500 jobs. Western Montana also struggled through another year of slack demand for lumber products. Eastern Montana, on the other hand, saw unemployment rates avoid rising due to increasing activity in energy development.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA



MONTANA

Montana, with an area of over 147,000 square miles, ranks fourth in size of the 50 states. Total population of the state is forecast to be 812,192 in fiscal year 1982; currently the state ranks 43rd in total population. Economic activities and potential development are affected by the various land forms, climate, soils, and vegetation occurring throughout the state.

Basically, economic characteristics for the state can be generalized by considering each half of the state, east and west. The open grass plains of northern and eastern Montana support extensive grain fields and provide grazing for large herds of beef cattle. In recent years, however, the exploration and development of fossil fuels has been an increasing activity and is a growing industry. In the western part of the state the major economic activities are metals mining, lumber and wood product manufacturing, and tourism. This part of the state is covered by the peaks and valleys of the Rocky Mountains.

BILLINGS SMSA

Yellowstone County is designated as the Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) and population is forecast to be 110,673 in fiscal year 1982. The largest city in Montana, Billings, is located in the SMSA in the south central portion of the state. Billings is one of the more rapidly growing cities in the state. Energy-related development in Eastern Montana has had a

positive impact on wholesale and retail trade in Billings and new projects will continue this trend. The SMSA also functions as a center for oil refining, food processing (sugar beets and meat), and various other manufacturing.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Cascade County is designated as the Great Falls SMSA and population is forecast to be 79,188 in fiscal year 1982. Great Falls was until recently the largest city in the state and is located on the western edge of Montana's high plains country. The SMSA should increase in population only slightly from 1970. The area functions as a regional trade center and also as the base for a large federal employee population.

BUTTE RURAL CEP

This area is composed of six counties in the central western portion of the state: Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Meagher, Jefferson, Broadwater, and Lewis and Clark. Population of the area is forecast to be 110,372 in fiscal year 1982. The economy of the area is characterized by metals mining, agriculture, and state government. The closing by a major employer in the Rural Cep of a smelter affected over 1,000 employees in 1980. Employment in the lumber industry is significant in the area, also.

BALANCE OF STATE

The Balance-of State area consists of the remaining fifty counties in the state not included in the Butte Rural CEP. The population of this area is forecast to be 701,820 in fiscal year 1982.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

The United States economy in 1980 was characterized by a surprisingly robust demand for goods and services straining against high interest rates, a rising-and stubborn-inflation rate, and continued vulnerability to increase the price of oil. Growth in the economy-as measured by changes in real GNP-experienced a sharp decline in the second quarter of 1980; this coming after a five year period of recovery and expansion after the 1974-1975 downturn. Interest rates experienced considerable swings throughout the year due to a restrictive monetary policy and the imposition of credit controls in the second half of the year. High interest rates, which in the past have typically slowed the economy, have not brought spending down to the extent predicted.

The oil price shock of 1979 finally rippled into the economy in 1980. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) reflected these price increases and by December 1980 had risen 12.4% from December 1979. The national unemployment rate followed the volatility of the demand for goods and services. Employment peaked at 97.8 million in February 1980 but fell to 96.8 million by June. Over the same period, the unemployment rate went from 6.2% to 7.6%. Since then, modest increases in employment have been matched by increases in the labor force and the unemployment rate has remained between 7.4% and 7.6% since May 1980.

The current downturn in the economy-slow growth, high inflation, and high interest rates-is skewed in it's impact on industries and regions. Autos, steel and tires have been especially hard hit by the current state of the

economy. Computers, information processing, oil drilling, and aircraft manufacturing, are industries doing well at this time. Credit and interest rates are a key influence in the demand for goods and services for the general public; thus, those types of industries are generally suffering.

The housing industry was expected to collapse last year because of high mortgage rates. However, activity has stubbornly remained at a level of 1.5 million starts. High interest rates are expected to prevail through 1981 and delay any rebound in this industry. By 1982 new housing starts should rise to about 1.7 million units per year.

The economy in 1981 should continue on a slow-growth path as it did during 1980. Real GNP should increase about 1.1%, the CPI should increase by 11.1%, and the unemployment rate will increase slightly to 7.8%. Evidence of a strong recovery will appear in 1982. GNP will increase 4.2%, the CPI should increase only 8.3%, and a reduction in the unemployment rate to 7.2% should occur.

Just as different regions and industries were affected by a slowdown in America's economy, so were different regions and industries in Montana affected in 1980. The implications of any change in the national economy are not distributed evenly across the state. In the past few years, the eastern half of Montana has been better able to weather a decline in national economic activity than the western half of the state. In 1980, the eastern half of the state experienced lower rates of unemployment than the western half. (See Table 1).

The economy of eastern Montana has always centered on the agricultural

industry. Recently, however, the mining of fossil fuels has become a more prominent industry. Major new finds of gas and oil deposits have been made and with the decontrol of oil prices, drilling activity has increased. This, along with the development of large coal strip-mining operations, has strained the supply of housing and community services in previously stable small towns.

Though 1980 was a good year in eastern Montana for the exploration, drilling, and mining energy resources, the agriculture industry suffered through a severe drought. The winter wheat crop was one of the worst in 10 years and cattle grazing operations were cut back.

The effects of high interest rates for home mortgages may not have painted a dismal picture nationally, but the lumber industry in Montana was depressed all year long. 1980 began with hundreds of mill workers laid off in the state--mostly in the western half. Production has yet to return to normal and until it does high unemployment rates will persist in the Missoula and Kalispell areas. Statewide employment in lumber and wood products manufacturing averaged 8,800 in 1980, dipping as low as 6,700 in April. This is down 2,100 from 1979's average employment of 10,900.

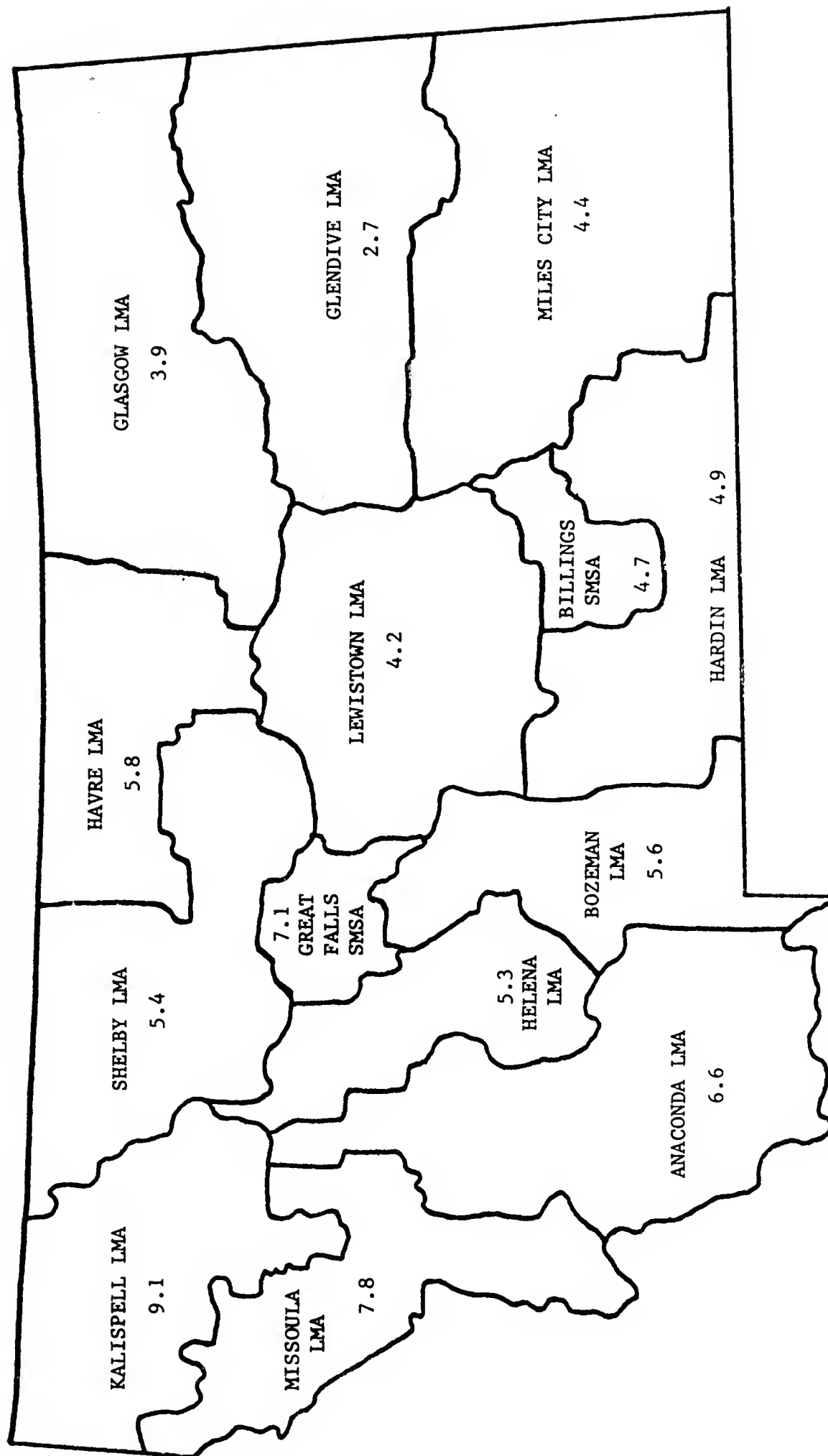
Copper mining and smelting operations have historically provided hundreds of jobs for workers in western Montana. However, in 1980 it was announced that a smelter would be closed in Anaconda resulting in the loss of over 1,000 jobs; and in Great Falls, a copper refinery was closed, affecting about 500 workers. The community of Anaconda was expected by many to become a virtual ghost-town, however, economic effects to the community will take a while to become fully realized. Early retirement by many

workers, the sale of the smelter, and several development and assistance programs all will slow the economic changes.

Montana's economy will follow the nation's in the next few years the same as it did in 1980. Energy related development will continue to be a boom to communities throughout eastern Montana, agriculture should remain stable, employment in metals mining will be drastically lower than in the 1970's, and the lumber industry will continue to wait for interest rates to drop and housing starts to rise. Montana's unemployment rate is expected to rise slightly to 6.2% in 1981 and 6.3% in 1982. This rate is and has been the last 10 years-well below the national rate. Montana's unemployment rate disguises the fact, however, of vastly different employment situations from the eastern to the western sides of the state.

TABLE I

1980 Average Unemployment Rates By LMA



POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

Montana's population is projected to be 812,192 in fiscal year 1982, 17.9% higher than in 1970. This rate of growth is exceeded in the Billings SMSA (26.9%) and the Balance of State Area (19.3%); the Great Falls SMSA and Butte Rural CEP should not grow nearly as fast in population as the state will, with projected growth rates of 2.7% and 9.7%, respectively. Trends among age cohorts were similar for the state and the area subdivisions but varied in magnitude (see tables 7 through 20).

The most rapidly expanding part of Montana's population will be in the groups 20 to 40 years old and 60 to 75 years old. Lower rates of growth--even negative rates-- are typical of those age cohorts under age 20 and between age 40 and 60. This profoundly changing population structure is the realization of the fact that the "baby boom" generation (those persons born between 1946 and 1960) is getting older. The structure of our population in 1982 will then be one with a lower percentage of youth, a 'crowding' of persons into the ages of 25 to 34, and a growing number of those over age 60.

The growth rates for blacks and nonwhites will exceed that of the general population. Even though the number of blacks should increase 22.9% and the number of nonwhites 37.6% by 1982, their proportion of the total population will only increase from 4.2% to 4.9%.

Changes in the labor force reflected population shifts, but to a much larger extent. Statewide, the labor force will expand by 53.4% in 1982 from 1970. Again the Billings SMSA and Balance of State exceeded this growth rate (76.0% and 53.9% respectively), and the Great Falls SMSA and Butte CEP were below the state's rate (25.8% and 51.1% respectively). In actual numbers there should be approximately 139,000 more persons in Montana's labor force in 1982, of which 130,000 will be working and 9,000 will be unemployed. However, the addition of 9,000 unemployed persons to Montana's labor force will not strain

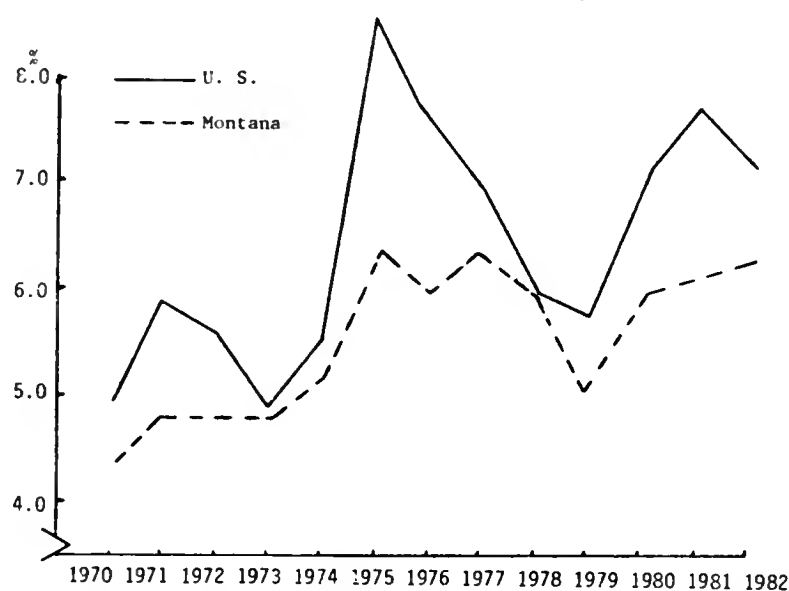
the unemployment rate; in 1982, 6.3% of the civilian labor is expected to be employed compared to 6.2% in 1970.

Of the increase in the number of employed persons, about 57% will be female. Over 60% of the number of unemployed will be females, though. The unemployment rate of white females is expected to drop to 6.3% in 1982, compared to 6.5% in 1970. Nonwhite females, on the other hand, should experience higher rates of unemployment, 21.9% compared to 16.7% in 1970. The unemployment rates for white males is forecast to drop from 5.5% to 5.1% and for nonwhite males it should rise to 23.3% from 17.5%.

Montana's growing labor force is the result not only of an expanding population, but of increasing labor force participation rates. This trend is not isolated to any specific area of the state or to any particular sex or race. The more pronounced changes in participation rates are for females. In 1970, 38.5 % of those females age 16 years and over were employed or looking for work. In 1982 that rate is forecast to be 55.1%. Statewide the rate should climb to 66.2% compared to 56.0% in 1970. (See Table 12)

TABLE 2

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
1970 to 1982
UNITED STATES AND STATE OF MONTANA (ANNUAL CALENDAR YEAR AVERAGES)



ANNUAL AVERAGES
(in Thousands)

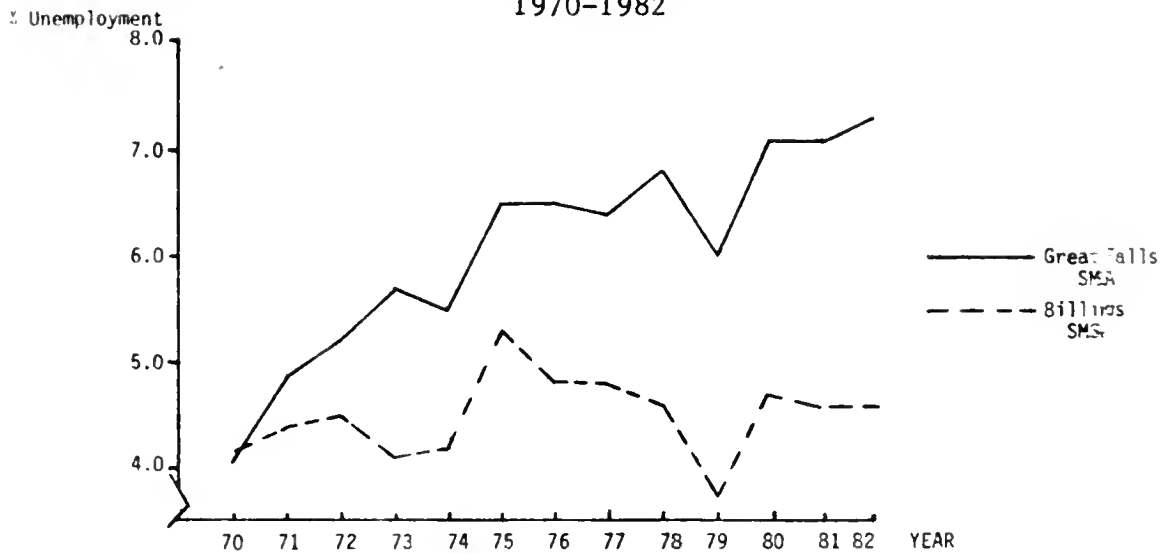
Year	United States				State of Montana			
	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE
1970	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	273	261	12	4.3
1971	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	278	265	13	4.8
1972	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	291	277	14	4.8
1973	88,714	84,409	4,304	4.9	303	289	14	4.8
1974	91,011	85,935	5,076	5.6	318	302	16	5.2
1975	92,613	84,783	7,830	8.5	322	302	20	6.4
1976	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	332	312	20	6.0
1977	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	345	323	22	6.4
1978	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	368	346	22	6.0
1979	102,825	96,872	5,952	5.8	370	351	19	5.1
1980	104,719	97,270	3,310	7.1	372	349	22	6.0
1981				7.8	391	367	24	6.2
1982				7.4	402	375	25	6.3

NOTE: The data for 1970 on tables 2 and 3 will not match the labor force composition data in tables 6 through 20.

Labor force composition data for 1970 are based on the 4th count of the 1970 census, which is a 'point estimate' on April 1, 1970.

The data for 1970 on tables 2 and 3 are derived from the Current Population Survey and are expressed as an annual average.

TABLE 3
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1970-1982



YEAR	STATEWIDE	BILLINGS SMSA	GREAT FALLS SMSA	RURAL CEP	B.O.S.
1970	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.5	4.5
1971	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.8
1972	4.8	4.5	5.2	4.2	4.9
1973	4.8	4.1	5.7	4.4	4.9
1974	5.2	4.2	5.5	5.0	5.3
1975	6.4	5.3	6.5	6.7	6.3
1976	6.0	4.8	6.5	6.9	4.9
1977	6.4	4.8	6.4	7.1	6.3
1978	5.9	4.6	6.8	6.8	5.8
1979	5.0	3.7	6.0	5.4	4.9
1980	6.0	4.7	7.1	6.1	6.0
1981	6.2	4.6	7.1	7.0	6.1
1982	6.3	4.6	7.3	7.2	6.1

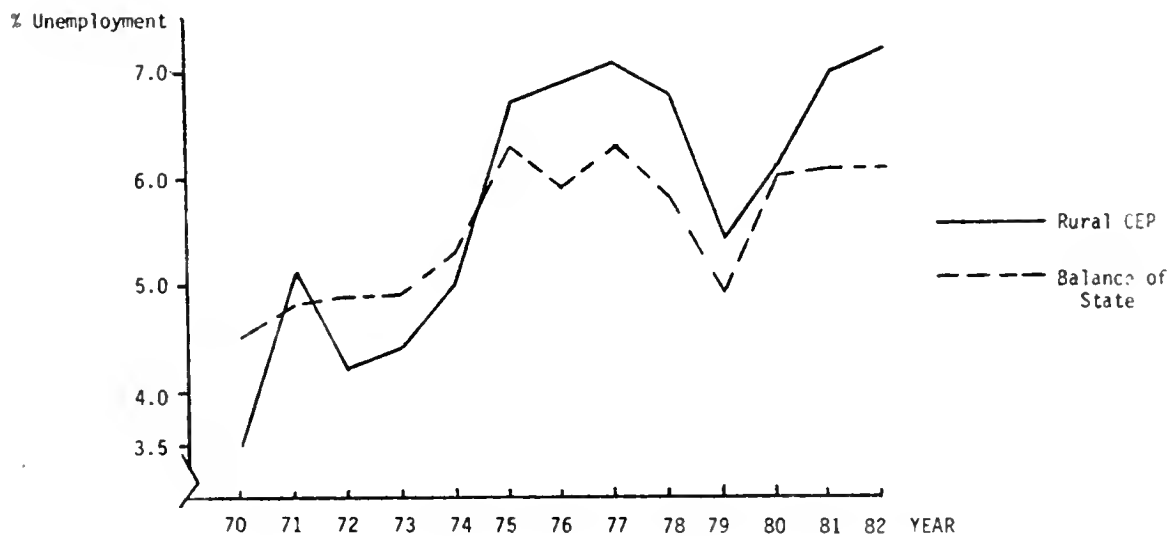
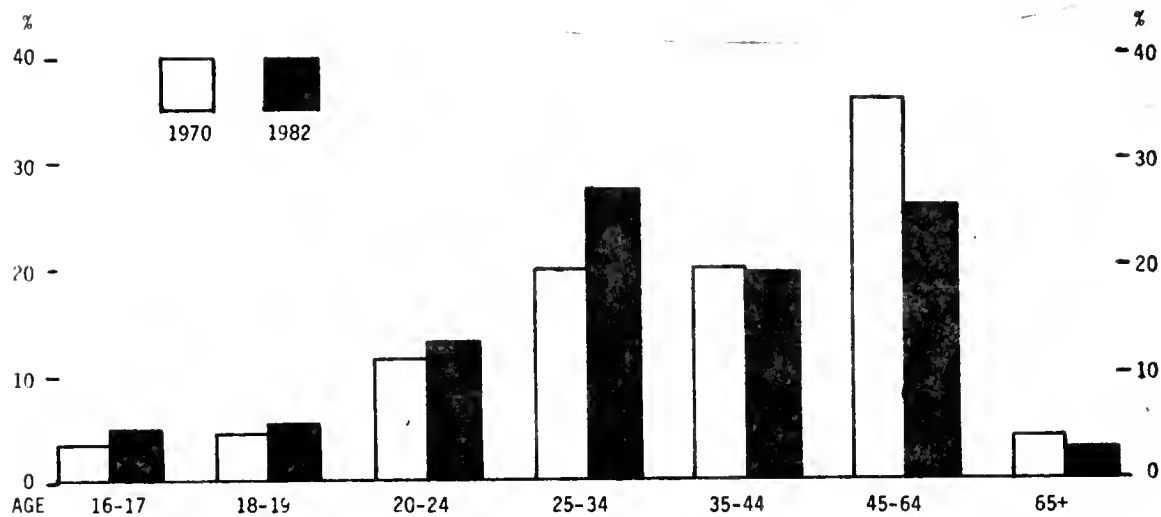


TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION BY AGE OF LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT
STATE OF MONTANA
1970 and 1982

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION



LABOR FORCE

UNEMPLOYMENT

Age	1970 % of Total	1982 % of Total	1970 % of Total	1982 % of Total
16-17	3.7	5.0	11.0	17.1
18-19	4.7	5.4	13.0	14.4
20-24	11.4	13.2	19.3	21.8
25-34	19.9	27.7	17.1	23.2
35-44	20.0	19.7	14.1	10.6
45-64	35.9	25.9	22.6	11.6
65 +	4.4	3.1	2.9	1.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

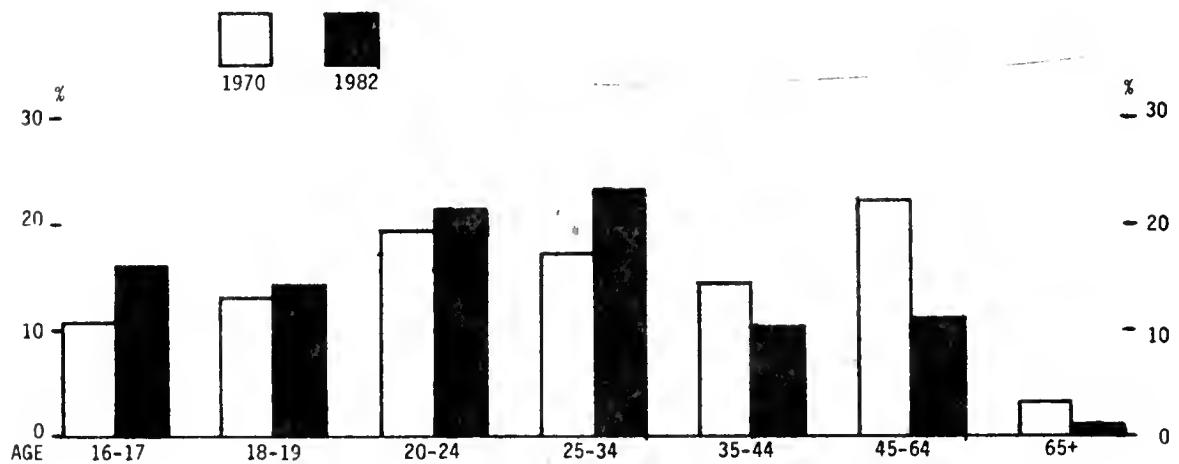


TABLE 5

RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERCENT)	<u>Montana</u>	<u>Billings SMSA</u>	<u>Great Falls SMSA</u>	<u>Rural CEP</u>	<u>Balance of State</u>
1979					
January	8.0	6.1	9.3	8.2	8.0
February	7.1	5.1	8.1	7.9	7.9
March	6.4	4.5	7.3	6.4	6.4
April	5.6	3.8	6.3	5.9	5.5
May	4.5	3.1	5.3	4.9	4.4
June	5.2	3.7	6.9	6.1	5.0
July	4.7	3.3	6.1	5.8	4.5
August	4.0	2.9	5.3	4.9	3.8
September	3.5	2.5	4.6	4.1	3.4
October	3.7	2.6	4.7	4.0	3.7
November	4.3	3.1	5.3	4.3	4.3
December	5.2	3.7	5.6	5.3	5.2
AVERAGE	5.1	3.7	6.2	5.6	5.1
1980					
January	7.6	5.6	8.3	6.9	7.7
February	7.0	5.6	7.5	6.5	7.1
March	6.5	5.3	6.8	5.9	6.6
April	6.5	4.5	6.7	5.8	6.7
May	5.0	3.7	5.4	4.7	5.1
June	6.0	5.0	7.3	5.8	6.0
July	6.1	5.0	7.6	6.8	6.1
August	5.3	4.5	6.6	5.8	5.2
September	5.1	4.3	6.2	5.3	5.1
October	5.3	4.2	7.3	6.6	5.1
November	5.8	4.1	7.5	7.0	5.6
December	6.5	4.9	7.8	7.3	6.4
AVERAGE	6.1	4.7	7.1	6.2	6.1

TABLE 6
SUMMARY OF POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHANGES

<u>POPULATION</u>						
Montana	White	Percent Change	Non-White	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change
1970	659,589		29,118		688,707	
1982	772,316	17.1	39,876	36.9	812,192	17.9
Billings SMSA						
1970	85,577		1,623		87,200	
1982	108,343	26.6	2,330	43.6	110,673	26.9
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	74,664		2,405		77,069	
1982	75,765	1.5	3,423	42.3	79,188	2.7
Rural CEP						
1970	99,268		1,346		100,614	
1982	108,334	9.1	2,038	51.4	110,372	9.7
<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>						
Montana						
1970	238,669		5,939		244,608	
1982	363,265	52.2	11,576	94.9	374,841	53.2
Billings SMSA						
1970	32,620		346		32,966	
1982	57,953	77.7	820	137.0	58,773	78.3
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	25,835		436		26,271	
1982	32,041	24.0	736	68.8	32,777	24.7
Rural CEP						
1970	36,806		393		37,199	
1982	54,623	48.4	672	71.0	55,295	48.6
<u>UNEMPLOYMENT</u>						
Montana						
1970	14,805		1,236		16,041	
1982	21,664	46.3	3,411	175.9	25,075	56.3
Billings SMSA						
1970	1,983		47		2,030	
1982	2,687	35.5	140	197.9	2,827	39.3
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	1,692		138		1,830	
1982	2,212	30.7	365	164.5	2,577	40.8
Rural CEP						
1970	2,179		51		2,230	
1982	4,114	88.8	163	219.6	4,277	91.8

TABLE 7

MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	WHITE				BLACK				OTHER				TOTAL			
	1970		1982		1970		1982		1970		1982		1970		1982	
			Percent Change 70-82				Percent Change 70-82				Percent Change 70-82				Percent Change 70-82	
0-4	53,306	59,237	11.1		198	143	-27.8		3,613	3,787	4.8		57,117	63,167	10.6	
5-9	68,632	57,129	-16.8		221	159	-28.1		4,200	3,766	-10.3		73,053	61,054	-16.4	
10-14	73,767	63,124	-14.4		99	239	141.4		4,205	4,356	6.0		78,071	67,719	-13.3	
15-19	67,100	76,110	13.4		232	305	31.5		3,270	5,143	57.3		70,602	81,558	15.5	
20-24	46,153	65,260	41.4		136	106	22.1		1,979	4,748	139.9		48,268	70,114	45.3	
25-29	39,316	65,745	67.2		124	213	71.8		1,739	3,563	104.9		41,179	69,521	68.8	
30-34	35,868	58,966	64.4		46	142	208.7		1,526	2,534	66.1		37,440	61,642	64.6	
35-39	33,981	48,413	42.5		54	88	63.0		1,385	2,105	52.0		35,420	50,606	42.9	
40-44	36,728	41,274	12.4		29	48	65.5		1,291	1,731	34.1		38,048	43,053	13.2	
45-49	37,306	37,888	1.6		47	58	23.4		955	1,500	57.1		38,308	39,446	3.0	
50-54	38,131	39,352	3.2		43	30	-30.2		934	1,329	42.3		39,108	40,711	4.1	
55-59	34,170	38,180	11.7		9	46	411.1		802	924	15.2		34,981	39,150	11.9	
60-64	27,811	36,843	32.5		30	39	30.0		518	840	62.2		28,359	37,722	33.0	
65-69	21,379	30,025	40.4		24	9	-62.5		559	796	42.4		21,962	30,830	40.4	
70-74	16,487	21,736	31.8		51	23	-54.9		354	391	10.5		16,892	22,150	31.1	
75 +	29,454	33,034	12.2		42	54	28.6		403	661	64.0		29,899	33,749	12.9	
TOTAL	659,589	772,316	17.1		1385	1702	22.9		27,733	38,174	37.6		688,707	812,192	17.9	

TABLE 7-A
MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS
MALES

Age	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	27,231	30,361	11.5	86	72	-16.3	1,790	1,901	6.2	29,107	32,334	11.1
5-9	34,927	29,253	-16.2	115	79	-31.3	2,100	1,862	11.3	37,142	31,194	-16.0
10-14	37,626	32,112	-14.7	36	101	180.6	2,147	2,109	1.8	39,809	34,322	-13.8
15-19	33,396	38,456	15.2	164	170	3.7	1,528	2,691	76.1	35,088	41,317	17.8
20-24	21,883	32,938	50.5	59	37	-37.3	939	2,687	186.1	22,881	35,662	55.9
25-29	18,937	33,914	79.1	45	165	266.7	839	1,801	114.7	19,821	35,880	81.0
30-34	17,650	30,270	71.5	25	67	168.0	765	1,297	69.5	18,440	31,634	71.6
35-39	16,420	24,047	46.4	32	0	-----	624	1,009	61.7	17,076	25,056	46.7
40-44	18,551	20,013	8.4	15	25	66.7	563	839	49.0	19,129	20,877	9.1
45-49	18,643	17,980	-3.5	16	33	106.3	484	650	34.3	19,143	18,663	-2.5
50-54	19,164	19,417	1.3	23	15	-34.8	494	555	12.3	19,681	19,987	1.6
55-59	17,062	18,439	8.1	2	15	650.0	348	447	28.4	17,412	18,901	8.6
60-64	14,452	17,597	21.8	14	19	35.7	270	418	54.8	14,736	18,034	22.4
65-69	10,340	13,623	31.8	10	2	-80.0	298	328	10.1	10,648	13,953	31.0
70-74	7,485	10,240	36.8	37	11	-70.3	184	204	10.9	7,706	10,455	35.7
75 +	13,210	12,493	-5.4	36	35	-2.8	206	328	59.2	13,452	12,856	4.4
TOTAL	326,977	381,153	16.6	715	846	18.3	13,579	19,126	40.8	341,271	401,125	17.5

TABLE 7-8
MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS
FEMALES

Age	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	26,075	28,876	10.7	112	71	-36.6	1,823	1,886	3.5	28,010	30,833	10.1
5-9	33,705	27,876	-17.3	106	81	-23.6	2,100	1,904	9.3	35,911	29,861	16.8
10-14	36,141	31,012	14.2	63	138	119.0	2,058	2,248	9.2	38,262	33,398	12.7
15-19	33,704	37,654	11.7	68	136	100.0	1,742	2,451	40.7	35,514	40,241	13.3
20-24	24,270	32,322	33.2	77	69	-10.4	1,040	2,061	98.2	25,387	34,452	35.7
25-29	20,379	31,830	56.2	79	49	-38.0	900	1,762	95.8	21,358	33,641	57.5
30-34	18,218	28,696	57.5	21	75	257.1	761	1,237	62.5	19,000	30,008	58.2
35-39	17,561	24,366	38.8	22	88	300.0	761	1,096	44.0	18,344	25,550	39.3
40-44	18,177	21,261	17.0	14	23	64.3	728	892	22.5	18,919	22,176	17.2
45-49	18,663	19,908	6.7	31	25	19.4	471	850	80.5	19,165	20,783	8.4
50-54	18,967	19,935	5.1	20	15	-25.0	440	774	75.9	19,427	20,724	6.7
55-59	17,108	19,741	15.4	7	31	342.9	454	477	5.1	17,569	20,249	15.3
60-64	13,359	19,247	44.1	16	19	18.8	248	422	70.2	13,623	19,688	44.5
65-69	11,039	16,402	48.6	14	7	50.0	261	469	79.7	11,314	16,878	49.2
70-74	9,002	11,496	27.7	14	12	14.3	170	187	10.0	9,186	11,695	27.3
75 +	16,244	20,540	26.4	6	18	200.0	197	332	68.5	16,447	20,890	27.0
TOTAL	332,612	391,162	17.6	670	857	28.0	14,154	19,048	34.6	347,436	411,067	18.4

TABLE 8
BILLINGS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	Percent Change 70-82			Percent Change 70-82			Percent Change 70-82			Percent Change 70-82		
	1970	1982		1970	1982		1970	1982		1970	1982	
0-4	6,852	8,703	27.0	16	11	31.3	225	219	-2.7	7,093	8,933	25.9
5-9	8,728	8,473	-2.9	10	11	10.0	211	212	.5	8,949	8,696	-2.8
10-14	9,888	8,556	-13.5	6	20	233.3	212	279	31.6	10,106	8,855	-12.4
15-19	9,096	10,346	13.7	14	15	7.1	146	255	74.7	9,256	10,616	14.7
20-24	6,615	9,590	45.0	22	5	-77.3	178	252	41.6	6,815	9,847	44.5
25-29	5,715	9,229	61.5	19	13	31.6	141	198	40.4	5,975	9,440	58.0
30-34	4,575	8,527	86.4	3	43	1333.33	76	240	215.8	4,654	8,810	89.3
35-39	4,656	7,302	56.8	12	27	125.0	48	175	264.6	4,716	7,504	59.1
40-44	5,326	5,496	3.2	0	4	---	43	88	104.7	5,369	5,588	4.1
45-49	4,901	5,431	10.8	7	13	85.7	48	53	10.4	4,956	5,497	10.9
50-54	4,646	5,976	28.6	14	0	100.0	35	47	34.3	4,695	6,023	28.3
55-59	4,349	5,296	21.8	0	7	---	5	49	880.0	4,354	5,352	22.9
60-64	3,252	4,809	47.9	23	13	-43.5	0	32	---	3,275	4,854	48.2
65-69	2,240	3,989	78.1	10	0	100.0	23	10	-56.5	2,273	3,999	75.9
70-74	1,582	2,742	73.3	31	25	-19.4	19	0	100.0	1,632	2,767	69.5
75 +	3,156	3,878	22.9	18	6	-66.7	8	8	0	3,182	3,892	22.3
TOTAL	85,577	108,343	26.6	205	213	3.9	1,418	2,117	49.3	87,200	110,673	26.9

TABLE 8-A
BILLINGS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

Age	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	3,455	4,475	29.5	4	6	50.0	125	110	-12.0	3,584	4,591	28.1
5-9	4,531	4,356	-3.9	0	5	-----	110	102	-7.3	4,641	4,463	-3.8
10-14	4,993	4,292	-14.0	6	5	-16.7	99	147	48.5	5,098	4,444	12.8
15-19	4,180	5,293	26.6	5	1	-80.0	83	126	51.8	4,268	5,420	27.0
20-24	3,087	4,704	52.4	22	5	-77.3	89	106	19.1	3,198	4,815	50.6
25-29	2,751	4,329	57.4	8	4	-50.0	69	113	63.8	2,828	4,446	57.2
30-34	2,256	4,276	89.5	3	43	1333.3	27	125	363.0	2,286	4,444	94.4
35-39	2,134	3,628	70.0	12	11	8.3	28	82	192.9	2,174	3,721	71.2
40-44	2,640	2,678	1.4	0	4	-----	8	28	250.0	2,648	2,710	2.3
45-49	2,358	2,432	3.1	0	13	-----	13	29	123.1	2,371	2,474	4.3
50-54	2,295	2,859	24.6	7	0	100.0	21	8	-61.9	2,323	2,867	23.4
55-59	2,127	2,401	12.9	0	0	-----	5	12	140.0	2,132	2,413	13.2
60-64	1,645	2,161	31.4	7	6	14.3	0	18	-----	1,652	2,185	32.3
65-69	1,083	1,665	53.7	6	0	100.0	11	10	9.1	1,100	1,675	52.3
70-74	625	1,159	85.4	25	20	-20.0	15	1	93.3	665	1,180	77.4
75 +	1,282	1,456	13.2	18	3	-83.3	8	4	-50.0	1,308	1,463	11.9
TOTAL	41,442	52,164	25.9	123	126	2.4	711	1,021	43.6	42,276	53,311	26.1

TABLE 9

GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

TOTAL

Age	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	Percent Change 70-82			Percent Change 70-82			Percent Change 70-82			Percent Change 70-82		
	1970	1982		1970	1982		1970	1982		1970	1982	
0-4	6,924	6,680	- 3.5	129	122	- 5.4	245	269	9.8	7,298	7,071	- 3.1
5-9	8,796	5,732	-34.8	174	118	-32.8	231	275	19.0	9,201	6,125	-33.4
10-14	9,152	6,048	-33.9	75	139	85.3	225	266	18.2	9,452	6,453	-31.7
15-19	6,853	8,025	17.1	54	191	253.7	246	248	.8	7,153	8,464	18.3
20-24	5,111	8,785	71.9	71	98	38.0	140	244	74.3	5,322	9,127	71.5
25-29	4,721	6,360	34.7	61	71	16.4	103	315	205.8	4,885	6,746	38.1
30-34	4,536	4,593	1.3	11	82	645.5	101	174	72.3	4,648	4,849	4.3
35-39	4,228	4,151	- 1.8	27	65	140.7	98	117	18.4	4,353	4,333	- .5
40-44	4,048	3,989	- 1.5	17	10	-41.2	126	104	-17.5	4,191	4,103	-2.1
45-49	4,241	3,755	-11.5	15	27	80.0	51	97	90.2	4,307	3,879	-9.9
50-54	3,716	3,576	- 3.8	17	16	- 5.9	57	119	108.8	3,790	3,711	-2.1
55-59	3,162	3,667	16.0	3	14	366.7	32	45	40.6	3,197	3,726	16.5
60-64	2,739	3,101	13.2	2	14	600.0	51	48	- 5.9	2,792	3,163	13.3
65-69	2,109	2,340	11.0	2	3	50.0	8	20	150.0	2,119	2,363	11.5
70-74	1,756	1,831	4.3	11	1	-90.9	6	34	466.7	1,773	1,866	5.2
75 +	2,572	3,132	21.8	0	72	-----	16	5	-68.8	2,588	3,209	24.0
TOTAL	74,664	75,765	1.5	669	1,043	55.9	736	2,380	37.1	77,069	79,188	2.7

TABLE 9-A
GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

Age	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	3,502	3,425	- 2.2	49	61	24.5	149	134	10.1	3,700	3,620	- 2.2
5-9	4,536	2,889	-36.3	94	59	-37.2	97	138	42.3	4,727	3,086	-34.7
10-14	4,615	2,938	-36.3	22	54	145.5	119	163	37.0	4,756	3,155	-33.7
15-19	3,284	3,933	19.8	14	103	635.7	106	104	1.9	3,404	4,140	21.6
20-24	1,784	4,215	136.3	20	29	45.0	38	131	244.7	1,842	4,375	137.5
25-29	1,826	2,975	62.9	2	19	850.0	43	134	211.6	1,871	3,128	67.2
30-34	2,176	1,568	27.9	1	23	2200.0	63	47	-25.4	2,240	1,638	-26.9
35-39	1,959	1,535	21.6	10	0	100.0	13	50	284.6	1,982	1,585	-20.0
40-44	1,902	1,818	- 4.4	7	0	100.0	39	65	66.7	1,948	1,883	- 3.3
45-49	2,092	1,637	22.0	1	10	900.0	31	13	-58.1	2,124	1,660	-21.8
50-54	1,859	1,572	-15.4	8	6	25.0	18	36	100.0	1,885	1,614	-14.4
55-59	1,533	1,681	9.7	0	1	-----	22	27	22.7	1,555	1,709	9.9
60-64	1,343	1,422	5.9	2	6	200.0	34	14	58.8	1,379	1,442	4.6
65-69	947	1,047	10.6	0	0	-----	0	11	-----	997	1,058	6.1
70-74	692	817	18.1	3	1	66.7	0	14	-----	695	832	19.7
75 +	1,185	1,137	- 4.1	0	70	-----	0	0	-----	1,185	1,207	1.9
TOTAL	35,285	34,609	- 1.9	233	442	89.7	772	1081	40.0	36,290	36,132	- .4

TABLE 9-B

GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALES

Age	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	3,422	3,255	-4.9	80	61	-23.8	96	135	40.6	3,598	3,451	-4.1
5-9	4,260	2,843	-33.3	80	59	-26.3	134	137	2.2	4,474	3,039	-32.1
10-14	4,537	3,110	-31.5	53	86	62.3	106	103	-2.8	4,696	3,299	-29.7
15-19	3,569	4,092	14.7	40	89	122.5	140	143	2.1	3,749	4,324	15.3
20-24	3,327	4,569	37.3	51	69	35.3	102	113	10.8	3,480	4,751	36.5
25-29	2,895	3,385	16.9	59	52	-11.9	60	180	200.0	3,014	3,617	20.0
30-34	2,360	3,025	28.2	10	59	490.0	38	127	234.2	2,408	3,211	33.3
35-39	2,269	2,616	15.3	17	65	282.4	85	67	-21.2	2,371	2,748	15.9
40-44	2,146	2,171	1.2	10	10	-----	87	39	-55.2	2,243	2,220	-1.0
45-49	2,149	2,118	-1.4	14	17	21.4	20	84	320.0	2,183	2,219	1.6
50-54	1,857	2,004	7.9	9	10	11.1	39	83	112.8	1,905	2,097	10.1
55-59	1,629	1,986	21.9	3	13	333.3	10	18	80.0	1,642	2,017	22.8
60-64	1,396	1,679	20.3	0	8	-----	17	34	100.0	1,413	1,721	21.8
65-69	1,112	1,293	16.3	2	3	50.0	8	9	12.5	1,122	1,305	16.3
70-74	1,064	1,015	-4.6	8	0	100.0	6	20	233.3	1,078	1,035	-4.0
75 +	1,387	1,995	43.8	0	2	-----	16	5	-68.8	1,403	2,002	42.7
TOTAL	39,379	41,156	4.5	436	603	38.3	964	1,297	34.5	40,779	43,056	5.6

TABLE 10
RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
	1970		Percent Change 70-82	1970		Percent Change 70-82	1970		Percent Change 70-82
	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982
0-4	8,171	8,245	.9	87	203	133.3	8,258	8,448	2.3
5-9	10,218	7,882	-22.9	136	248	82.4	10,354	8,130	-21.5
10-14	10,414	9,102	-12.6	178	124	30.3	10,592	9,226	-12.9
15-19	9,817	10,719	9.2	280	171	-38.9	10,097	10,890	7.9
20-24	6,008	8,751	45.7	75	185	146.7	6,083	8,936	46.9
25-29	5,494	9,224	67.9	61	315	416.4	5,555	9,539	71.7
30-34	5,168	7,554	46.2	59	124	110.2	5,227	7,678	46.9
35-39	4,772	6,484	35.9	81	93	14.8	4,853	6,577	35.5
40-44	5,236	5,603	7.0	89	75	-13.8	5,323	5,678	6.7
45-49	5,480	5,024	-8.3	74	97	31.1	5,554	5,121	-7.8
50-54	6,323	5,321	-15.8	60	97	61.7	6,383	5,418	-15.1
55-59	6,209	5,315	-14.4	54	77	42.6	6,263	5,392	-13.9
60-64	4,826	5,753	19.2	29	58	100.0	4,855	5,811	19.7
65-69	4,019	5,193	29.2	35	68	94.3	4,054	5,261	29.8
70-74	2,792	3,272	17.2	35	53	51.4	2,827	3,325	17.6
75+	4,321	4,892	13.2	15	50	233.3	4,336	4,942	14.0
TOTAL	99,268	108,334	9.1	1346	2038	51.4	100,614	110,372	9.7

TABLE 10-A

RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

Age	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	4,165	4,248	2.0	62	104	67.7	4,227	4,352	3.0
5-9	5,268	4,114	-21.9	77	130	68.8	5,345	4,244	-20.6
10-14	5,187	4,757	-8.3	79	91	15.2	5,266	4,848	-7.9
15-19	4,964	5,659	14.0	140	101	-27.9	5,104	5,760	12.9
20-24	2,840	4,507	58.7	32	92	187.5	2,872	4,599	60.1
25-29	2,641	4,749	79.8	33	166	403.0	2,674	4,915	83.8
30-34	2,627	3,716	41.5	28	57	103.6	2,655	3,773	42.1
35-39	2,356	3,248	37.9	33	53	89.3	2,389	3,301	38.2
40-44	2,533	2,901	14.5	38	37	-2.6	2,571	2,938	14.3
45-49	2,770	2,514	-9.2	57	40	-29.8	2,827	2,554	-9.7
50-54	3,012	2,579	-14.4	13	43	230.8	3,025	2,622	-13.3
55-59	2,983	2,639	-11.5	19	59	210.5	3,002	2,698	-10.1
60-64	2,543	2,587	1.7	19	12	-36.8	2,562	2,599	1.4
65-69	1,825	2,100	15.1	11	17	54.5	1,836	2,117	15.3
70-74	1,273	1,548	21.6	24	48	100.0	1,297	1,596	23.1
75+	1,729	1,661	-3.9	9	32	255.6	1,738	1,693	-2.6
TOTAL	48,716	53,527	9.9	674	1,082	60.5	49,390	54,609	10.6

TABLE 10-B
RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS
FEMALES

Age	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	4,006	3,997	.2	25	99	296.0	4,031	4,096	1.6
5-9	4,950	3,768	-23.9	59	118	100.0	5,009	3,886	-22.4
10-14	5,227	4,345	-16.9	99	33	-66.7	5,326	4,378	-17.8
15-19	4,853	5,060	4.3	140	70	-50.0	4,993	5,130	2.7
20-24	3,168	4,244	34.0	43	93	116.3	3,211	4,337	35.1
25-29	2,853	4,475	56.9	28	149	432.1	2,881	4,624	60.5
30-34	2,541	3,838	51.0	31	67	116.1	2,572	3,905	51.8
35-39	2,416	3,236	33.9	48	40	-16.7	2,464	3,276	33.0
40-44	2,703	2,702	-----	49	38	-22.4	2,752	2,740	-.4
45-49	2,710	2,510	-7.4	17	57	235.3	2,727	2,567	-5.9
50-54	3,311	2,742	-17.2	47	54	14.9	3,358	2,796	-16.7
55-59	3,226	2,676	-17.0	35	18	-48.6	3,261	2,694	-17.4
60-64	2,283	3,166	38.7	10	46	360.0	2,293	3,212	40.1
65-69	2,194	3,093	41.0	24	51	112.5	2,218	3,144	41.7
70-74	1,519	1,724	13.5	11	5	-54.5	1,530	1,729	13.0
75+	2,592	3,231	24.7	6	18	200.0	2,598	3,249	25.1
TOTAL	50,552	54,807	8.4	672	956	42.3	51,224	55,763	8.9

TABLE 11

BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
	1970		Percent Change 70-82	1970		Percent Change 70-82	1970		Percent Change 70-82
	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982
0-4	45,135	50,992	13.0	3,724	3,727	-----	48,859	54,719	12.0
5-9	58,414	49,247	-15.7	4,285	3,677	-14.2	62,699	52,924	-15.6
10-14	63,353	54,022	-14.7	4,126	4,471	8.4	67,479	58,493	-13.3
15-19	57,283	65,391	14.2	3,222	5,277	63.8	60,505	70,668	16.8
20-24	40,145	56,509	40.8	2,040	4,669	128.9	42,185	61,178	45.0
25-29	33,822	56,521	67.1	1,802	3,461	92.1	35,624	59,982	68.4
30-34	30,700	51,412	67.5	1,513	2,552	68.7	32,213	53,964	67.5
35-39	29,209	41,929	43.5	1,358	2,100	54.6	30,567	44,029	44.0
40-44	31,492	35,671	13.3	1,233	1,704	38.2	32,725	37,375	14.2
45-49	31,826	32,864	3.3	928	1,461	57.4	32,754	34,325	4.8
50-54	31,808	34,031	7.0	917	1,262	37.6	32,725	35,293	7.8
55-59	27,961	32,865	17.5	757	893	18.0	28,718	33,758	17.5
60-64	22,985	31,090	35.3	519	821	58.2	23,504	31,911	35.8
65-69	17,360	24,832	43.0	548	737	34.5	17,908	25,569	42.8
70-74	13,695	18,464	34.8	370	361	-2.4	14,065	18,825	33.8
75+	25,133	28,142	12.0	430	665	54.7	25,563	28,807	12.7
TOTAL	560,321	663,982	18.5	27,772	37,838	36.2	588,093	701,820	19.3

TABLE 11-A
BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

Age	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	23,066	26,113	13.2	1,814	1,869	3.0	24,880	27,982	12.5
5-9	29,659	25,139	-15.2	2,138	1,811	15.3	31,797	26,950	-15.2
10-14	32,439	27,355	-15.7	2,104	2,119	.7	34,543	29,474	-14.7
15-19	28,432	32,797	15.4	1,552	2,760	77.8	29,984	35,557	18.6
20-24	19,043	28,431	49.3	966	2,632	172.5	20,009	31,063	55.2
25-29	16,296	29,165	79.0	851	1,800	111.5	17,147	30,965	80.6
30-34	15,023	26,554	76.8	762	1,307	71.5	15,785	27,861	76.5
35-39	14,064	20,799	47.9	623	956	53.5	14,687	21,755	48.1
40-44	16,018	17,112	6.8	540	827	53.1	16,558	17,939	8.3
45-49	15,873	15,466	2.6	443	643	45.1	16,316	16,109	-1.3
50-54	16,152	16,838	4.2	504	527	4.6	16,656	17,365	4.3
55-59	14,079	15,800	12.2	331	403	21.8	14,410	16,203	12.4
60-64	11,909	15,010	26.0	265	425	60.4	12,174	15,435	26.8
65-69	8,515	11,523	35.3	297	313	5.4	8,812	11,836	34.3
70-74	6,212	8,692	39.9	197	167	15.2	6,409	8,859	38.2
75+	11,481	10,832	-5.7	233	331	42.1	11,714	11,163	-4.7
TOTAL	278,261	327,626	17.7	13,620	18,890	38.7	291,881	346,516	18.7

TABLE 11-B

BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALES

Age	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	22,069	24,879	12.7	1,910	1,858	-2.7	23,970	26,737	11.5
5-9	28,755	24,108	-16.2	2,147	1,866	-13.1	30,902	25,974	-15.9
10-14	30,914	26,667	-13.7	2,022	2,352	16.3	32,936	29,019	-11.9
15-19	28,851	32,594	13.0	1,670	2,517	50.7	30,521	35,111	15.0
20-24	21,102	28,078	33.1	1,074	2,037	89.7	22,176	30,115	35.8
25-29	17,526	27,356	56.1	951	1,661	74.7	18,477	29,017	57.0
30-34	15,677	24,858	58.6	751	1,245	65.8	16,428	26,103	58.9
35-39	15,145	21,130	39.5	735	1,144	55.6	15,880	22,274	40.3
40-44	15,774	18,559	19.9	693	877	26.6	16,167	19,436	20.2
45-49	15,953	17,398	9.1	485	818	68.7	16,438	18,216	10.8
50-54	15,656	17,193	9.8	413	735	78.0	16,069	17,928	11.6
55-59	13,882	17,065	22.9	426	490	15.0	14,308	17,555	22.7
60-64	11,076	16,080	45.2	254	396	55.9	11,330	16,476	45.4
65-69	8,845	13,309	50.5	251	424	68.9	9,096	13,733	51.0
70-74	7,483	9,772	30.6	173	194	12.1	7,656	9,966	30.2
75+	13,652	17,310	26.8	197	334	69.5	13,849	17,644	27.4
TOTAL	282,060	336,356	19.2	14,152	18,948	33.9	296,212	355,304	19.9

TABLE 12
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

<u>MONTANA</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>	<u>PARTICIPATION 1970</u>	<u>RATES 1982</u>
Males	169,071	229,579	35.8	74.4%	77.8%
White	164,451	220,519	34.1	74.8	78.3
Black	300	492	64.0	71.6	88.0
Other	4,320	8,568	98.3	60.6	67.4
Females	91,578	170,337	86.0	38.5	55.1
White	89,023	164,410	84.7	38.8	55.6
Black	167	308	84.4	43.5	56.9
Other	2,388	5,619	135.3	30.6	44.9
Total	260,649	399,316	53.4%	56.0%	66.2%
<u>BILLINGS SMSA</u>					
Males	21,864	33,632	53.8%	78.2%	86.8%
White	21,613	33,039	52.9	78.6	87.0
Black	42	83	97.6	37.2	75.1
Other	209	510	144.0	59.4	80.2
Females	13,132	27,968	113.0	42.2	64.5
White	12,990	27,601	112.5	42.4	64.9
Black	28	18	-35.7	46.7	31.1
Other	114	349	206.1	29.5	48.3
Total	34,996	61,600	76.0%	59.3%	75.1%
<u>GREAT FALLS SMSA</u>					
Males	17,208	18,404	7.0%	77.3%	72.3%
White	16,845	17,848	6.0	77.4	72.6
Black	79	104	31.6	41.1	42.0
Other	284	452	59.1	71.5	72.2
Females	10,941	16,950	54.9	40.1	52.3
White	10,682	16,405	53.6	40.3	52.7
Black	91	183	101.0	41.7	48.6
Other	168	362	115.5	28.0	40.4
Total	28,149	35,354	25.6%	56.7%	61.1%

TABLE 12

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION (Cont.)

<u>RURAL CEP</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>	<u>PARTICIPATION 1970</u>	<u>RATES 1982</u>
Males	24,642	33,142	34.5%	73.6%	82.8%
White	24,335	32,576	33.9	73.6	82.9
Non-White	307	566	84.4	71.9	76.3
Females	14,786	26,430	78.7	41.4	62.4
White	14,650	26,160	78.6	41.5	62.8
Non-White	136	270	98.5	28.9	38.9
Total	39,428	59,572	51.1%	57.0%	72.3%
<u>BALANCE-OF-STATE</u>					
Males	144,429	196,437	36.0%	74.5%	77.7%
White	140,116	187,943	34.1	75.0	78.2
Non-white	4,313	8,494	96.9	60.5	68.3
Females	76,792	143,907	87.4	38.0	54.5
White	74,373	138,250	85.9	38.3	55.0
Non-white	2,419	5,657	133.9	31.3	45.7
Total	221,221	340,344	53.8	55.9	65.8

TABLE 13
MONTANA
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1982

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	812,192	<u>100.0</u>
Male Population	401,125	49.4
Female Population	411,067	50.6
White Population	772,316	95.1
Nonwhite Population	39,876	4.9
Total Civilian Labor Force	399,916	<u>100.0</u>
Male Labor Force	229,579	57.4
Female Labor Force	170,337	42.6
White Labor Force	384,929	96.3
Nonwhite Labor Force	14,987	3.7
Total Employment	374,841	<u>100.0</u>
Male Employment	216,183	57.7
Female Employment	158,658	42.3
White Employment	363,265	96.9
Nonwhite Employment	11,576	3.1
Total Unemployment	25,075	<u>100.0</u>
Male Unemployment	13,396	53.4
Female Unemployment	11,679	46.6
White Unemployment	21,664	86.4
Nonwhite Employment	3,411	13.6
Total Unemployment Rate		<u>6.27%</u>
Male Unemployment Rate		5.8
Female Unemployment Rate		6.9
White Unemployment Rate		5.6
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate		22.8

TABLE 14

MONTANA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate	
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982
WHITE MALES											
16-17	5,663	9,587	69.3	4,709	7,815	66.0	954	1,772	85.7	16.8	18.5
18-19	6,068	10,175	67.7	5,205	8,947	71.9	863	1,228	42.3	14.2	12.1
20-24	16,547	27,358	65.3	14,789	24,821	67.8	1,758	2,537	44.3	10.6	9.3
25-34	34,225	62,219	81.8	32,784	59,723	82.2	1,441	2,496	73.2	4.2	4.0
35-44	33,531	43,178	28.8	32,236	41,825	29.7	1,295	1,353	4.5	3.9	3.1
45-64	60,876	60,486	-.6	58,545	58,820	.5	2,331	1,666	-28.5	3.8	2.8
65 +	7,541	7,516	-.3	7,192	7,281	1.2	349	235	-32.7	4.6	3.1
Total	164,451	220,519	34.1	155,460	209,232	34.6	8,991	11,287	25.5	5.5	5.1
NON WHITE MALES											
16-17	222	566	155.0	183	436	138.3	39	130	233.3	17.6	23.0
18-19	240	517	115.4	204	419	105.4	36	98	172.2	15.0	18.9
20-24	640	1,810	182.8	468	1,149	145.5	172	661	284.0	26.9	36.5
25-34	1,270	2,795	120.1	1,011	2,017	99.5	259	778	200.4	20.4	27.8
35-44	1,030	1,685	63.6	881	1,444	63.9	149	241	61.7	14.5	14.3
45-64	1,060	1,459	37.6	911	1,265	38.9	149	194	30.2	14.1	13.3
65 +	158	228	44.3	153	221	44.4	5	7	40.0	3.2	2.9
Total	4,620	9,060	96.1	3,811	6,951	82.4	809	2,109	160.7	17.5	23.3
WHITE FEMALES											
16-17	3,564	9,378	163.1	2,829	7,215	155.0	725	2,163	194.3	20.6	23.1
18-19	5,654	10,075	78.2	4,557	8,161	79.1	1,097	1,914	74.5	19.4	19.0
20-24	12,159	22,544	85.4	11,070	20,573	85.8	1,089	1,971	81.0	9.0	8.7
25-34	15,654	44,175	182.2	14,685	41,780	184.5	969	2,395	147.2	6.2	5.4
35-44	17,093	32,941	92.7	16,330	31,970	95.8	763	971	27.3	4.5	2.9
45-64	31,124	40,686	30.7	30,056	39,782	32.4	1,068	904	-15.4	3.4	2.2
65 +	3,775	4,611	22.1	3,682	4,552	23.6	93	59	-36.6	2.5	1.3
Total	89,023	164,410	84.7	83,209	154,033	85.1	5,814	10,377	78.5	6.5	6.3
											- 3.1

TABLE 14

MONTANA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate	
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982
NON-WHITE FEMALES											
16-17	137	560	308.8	101	343	239.6	36	217	502.8	26.3	38.8
18-19	240	621	158.8	143	255	-78.3	97	366	277.3	40.4	58.9
20-24	383	1,065	178.1	313	761	143.1	70	304	334.3	18.3	28.5
25-34	654	1,621	147.9	581	1,472	153.4	73	149	104.1	11.2	9.2
35-44	536	1,017	89.7	485	917	89.1	51	100	96.1	9.5	9.8
45-64	520	922	77.3	439	774	76.3	81	148	82.7	15.6	16.0
65 +	85	121	42.4	66	103	56.1	19	18	-5.3	22.4	14.9
Total	2,555	5,927	132.0	2,128	4,625	117.3	427	1,302	204.9	16.7	21.9
TOTAL											
16-17	9,586	20,091	109.6	7,822	15,809	102.1	1,764	4,282	142.7	18.4	21.3
18-19	12,202	21,388	75.3	10,109	17,782	75.9	2,093	3,606	72.3	17.2	16.9
20-24	29,729	52,777	77.5	26,640	47,304	77.6	3,089	5,473	77.2	10.4	10.4
25-34	51,803	110,810	113.9	49,061	104,992	114.0	2,742	5,818	112.2	5.3	5.2
35-44	52,190	78,821	51.0	49,932	76,156	52.5	2,258	2,665	18.0	4.3	3.4
45-64	93,580	103,553	10.7	89,951	100,641	11.9	3,629	2,912	-19.8	3.9	2.8
65 +	11,659	12,476	7.0	11,093	12,157	9.6	466	319	-31.5	4.0	2.6
Total	260,649	399,916	53.4	244,608	374,841	53.2	16,041	25,075	56.3	6.2	6.3
										Percent Change 70-82	
										1.6	

TABLE 15
BILLINGS SMSA
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1982

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	110,673	<u>100.0</u>
Male Population	53,311	48.2
Female Population	57,362	51.8
White Population	108,343	97.9
Nonwhite Population	2,330	2.1
Total Civilian Labor Force	61,600	<u>100.0</u>
Male Labor Force	33,632	54.6
Female Labor Force	27,968	45.4
White Labor Force	60,640	98.4
Nonwhite Labor Force	960	1.6
Total Employment	58,773	<u>100.0</u>
Male Employment	32,345	55.0
Female Employment	26,428	45.0
White Employment	57,953	98.6
Nonwhite Employment	820	1.4
Total Unemployment	2,827	<u>100.0</u>
Male Unemployment	1,287	45.5
Female Unemployment	1,540	54.5
White Unemployment	2,687	95.0
Nonwhite Unemployment	140	5.0
Total Unemployment Rate		<u>4.59%</u>
Male Unemployment Rate		3.8
Female Unemployment Rate		5.5
White Unemployment Rate		4.4
Nonwhite Unemployment		14.6

TABLE 16

BILLINGS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate	
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982
WHITE-MALES											
16-17	809	1,765	118.2	638	1,462	129.2	171	303	77.2	21.1	17.2
18-19	835	1,760	110.8	691	1,569	127.1	144	191	32.6	17.2	10.8
20-24	2,349	4,492	91.2	2,124	4,214	98.4	225	278	23.6	9.6	6.2
25-34	4,744	8,433	77.8	4,589	8,239	79.5	155	194	25.2	3.3	2.3
35-44	4,652	6,180	32.8	4,538	6,089	34.2	114	91	-20.2	2.5	1.5
45-64	7,505	9,408	25.4	7,229	9,224	27.6	276	184	-33.3	3.7	2.0
65 +	719	1,001	39.2	700	988	41.1	19	13	-31.6	2.6	1.3
Total	21,613	33,039	52.9	20,509	31,785	55.0	1,104	1,254	13.6	5.1	3.8
NON-WHITE MALES											
16-17	14	49	250.0	14	49	250.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
18-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
20-24	46	64	39.1	41	57	39.0	5	7	40.0	10.9	11.6
25-34	93	280	201.1	85	254	198.8	8	26	225.0	8.6	9.2
35-44	29	100	244.8	29	100	244.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
45-64	48	84	75.0	48	84	75.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
65 +	21	16	23.8	21	16	23.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	251	593	136.3	238	560	135.3	13	33	153.8	5.2	5.6
WHITE FEMALES											
16-17	522	1,477	183.0	354	1,046	195.5	168	431	156.5	32.2	29.2
18-19	1,009	1,584	57.0	812	1,339	64.9	197	245	24.4	19.5	15.5
20-24	1,923	3,980	107.0	1,771	3,731	110.7	152	249	63.8	7.9	6.3
25-34	2,384	7,976	234.6	2,269	7,703	239.5	115	273	137.4	4.8	3.4
35-44	2,555	5,160	102.0	2,439	5,035	106.4	116	125	7.8	4.5	2.4
45-64	4,215	6,829	62.0	4,094	6,726	64.3	121	103	-14.9	2.9	1.5
65 +	382	595	55.8	372	588	58.1	10	7	-30.0	2.6	1.1
Total	12,990	27,601	112.5	12,111	26,168	116.1	879	1,433	63.0	6.8	5.2
										-9.3	
										-20.5	
										-20.3	
										-29.2	
										-46.7	
										-48.3	
										-52.7	
										23.5	

TABLE 16 (Cont.)

BILLINGS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
NON-WHITE FEMALES												
16-17	9	50	455.6	5	15	200.0	4	35	775.0	44.4	69.8	57.2
18-19	4	15	275.0	4	15	275.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
20-24	26	66	153.8	26	66	153.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
25-34	36	90	150.0	19	53	178.9	17	37	117.6	47.2	41.2	12.7
35-44	13	53	307.7	9	35	288.9	4	18	350.0	30.8	33.8	9.7
45-64	48	88	83.3	39	71	82.1	9	17	88.9	18.8	19.3	2.7
65 +	6	5	16.7	6	5	16.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Total	142	367	158.5	108	260	140.7	34	107	214.7	23.9	29.2	22.2
TOTAL												
16-17	1,354	3,341	146.8	1,011	2,572	154.4	343	769	124.2	25.3	23.0	-9.1
18-19	1,848	3,359	81.8	1,507	2,923	94.0	341	436	27.9	18.5	13.0	-29.7
20-24	4,344	8,602	98.0	3,962	8,068	103.6	382	534	38.8	8.8	6.2	-29.5
25-34	7,257	16,779	131.2	6,962	16,249	133.4	295	530	79.7	4.1	3.2	-22.0
35-44	7,249	11,493	58.5	7,015	11,259	60.5	234	234	0	3.2	2.0	-37.5
45-64	11,816	16,409	38.9	11,410	16,105	41.1	406	304	25.1	3.4	1.9	-44.1
65 +	1,128	1,617	43.4	1,099	1,597	45.3	29	20	-39.0	2.6	1.2	-53.8
Total	34,996	61,600	76.0	32,966	58,773	78.3	2,030	2,827	39.3	5.8	4.6	-20.7

TABLE 17
GREAT FALLS SMSA
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1982

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	79,188	<u>100.0</u>
Male Population	36,132	45.6
Female Population	43,056	54.4
White Population	75,765	95.7
Nonwhite Population	3,423	4.3
Total Civilian Labor Force	35,354	<u>100.0</u>
Male Labor Force	18,404	52.1
Female Labor Force	16,950	47.9
White Labor Force	34,253	96.9
Nonwhite Labor Force	1,101	3.1
Total Employment	32,777	<u>100.0</u>
Male Employment	17,358	53.0
Female Employment	15,419	47.0
White Employment	32,041	97.7
Nonwhite Employment	736	2.3
Total Unemployment	2,577	<u>100.0</u>
Male Unemployment	1,046	40.6
Female Unemployment	1,531	59.4
White Unemployment	2,212	85.8
Nonwhite Unemployment	365	14.2
Total Unemployment Rate		<u>7.29%</u>
Male Unemployment Rate		5.7
Female Unemployment Rate		9.0
White Unemployment Rate		6.5
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate		33.1

TABLE 18

GREAT FALLS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate	
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982
WHITE-MALES											
16-17	604	879	45.5	471	686	45.6	133	193	45.1	22.0	21.9
18-19	532	1,106	107.9	460	991	115.4	72	115	59.7	13.5	10.4
20-24	1,596	3,727	133.5	1,440	3,438	138.8	156	289	85.3	9.8	7.7
25-34	3,886	4,066	4.6	3,759	3,951	5.1	127	115	-9.4	3.3	2.8
35-44	3,715	2,978	-19.8	3,596	2,908	-19.1	119	70	-41.2	3.2	2.4
45-64	6,006	4,687	-22.0	3,772	4,568	21.1	234	119	-49.1	3.9	2.5
65 +	506	405	-20.0	478	391	-18.2	28	14	-50.0	5.5	3.4
Total	16,845	17,848	6.0	15,976	16,933	6.0	869	915	5.3	5.2	5.1
NON-WHITE MALES											
16-17	17	67	294.1	8	30	275.0	9	37	31.1	52.9	56.2
18-19	13	15	15.4	9	10	11.1	4	5	25.0	30.8	31.4
20-24	36	97	169.4	18	44	144.4	18	53	194.4	50.0	55.0
25-34	99	196	98.0	90	176	95.6	9	20	122.2	9.1	10.0
35-44	65	103	58.5	61	98	60.7	4	5	25.0	6.2	4.9
45-64	85	78	-8.2	70	67	-4.3	15	11	-26.7	17.6	13.5
65 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	315	556	76.5	256	425	66.0	59	131	122.0	18.7	23.6
WHITE FEMALES											
16-17	316	735	132.6	268	598	123.1	48	137	185.4	15.2	18.7
18-19	660	1,061	60.8	482	752	56.0	178	309	73.6	27.0	29.1
20-24	1,764	3,037	72.2	1,566	2,671	70.6	198	366	84.8	11.2	12.1
25-34	2,234	4,416	97.7	2,112	4,183	98.1	122	233	91.0	5.5	5.3
35-44	2,220	3,272	47.4	2,103	3,147	49.6	117	125	6.8	5.3	3.8
45-64	3,155	3,553	12.6	3,000	3,429	14.3	155	124	-20.0	4.9	3.5
65 +	333	331	-.6	328	328	0	5	3	-40.0	1.5	.9
Total	10,682	16,405	53.2	9,859	15,108	53.2	823	1,297	57.6	7.7	7.9
										2.6	

TABLE 18 (Cont.)

GREAT FALLS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate	
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	1970	1982	1970	1982
NON-WHITE FEMALES									
16-17	20	51	155.0	14	22	6	29	30.0	57.3
18-19	40	64	60.0	21	6	19	58	47.5	89.6
20-24	38	59	55.3	19	0	19	59	50.0	100.0
25-34	71	221	211.3	59	181	12	40	16.9	18.0
35-44	51	67	31.4	33	35	18	32	35.3	47.2
45-64	33	77	133.3	28	61	5	16	15.2	20.1
65 +	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	259	545	110.4	180	311	79	234	30.5	42.9
TOTAL									
16-17	957	1,732	80.9	761	1,336	196	396	20.5	22.9
18-19	1,245	2,246	80.4	972	1,759	273	487	21.9	21.7
20-24	3,434	6,920	101.5	3,043	6,153	391	767	11.4	11.1
25-34	6,290	8,899	41.5	6,020	8,491	270	408	4.3	4.6
35-44	6,051	6,420	6.1	5,793	6,188	258	232	4.3	3.6
45-64	9,279	8,395	-9.5	8,870	8,125	409	270	4.4	3.2
65 +	845	742	-12.2	812	725	33	17	3.9	2.3
Total	28,101	35,354	25.8	26,271	32,777	1,830	2,577	6.5	7.3
								Percent Change 70-82	
								11.7	
								- .9	
								- 3.5	
								7.0	
								-16.3	
								-27.3	
								-41.0	
								12.3	

TABLE 19
RURAL CEP AREA
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1982

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	110,372	<u>100.0</u>
Male Population	54,609	49.5
Female Population	55,763	50.5
White Population	108,334	98.1
Nonwhite Population	2,038	1.9
Total Civilian Labor Force	59,572	<u>100.0</u>
Male Labor Force	33,142	55.6
Female Labor Force	26,430	44.4
White Labor Force	58,737	98.6
Nonwhite Labor Force	835	1.4
Total Employment	55,295	<u>100.0</u>
Male Employment	31,180	56.4
Female Employment	24,115	43.6
White Employment	54,623	98.8
Nonwhite Employment	672	1.2
Total Unemployment	4,277	<u>100.0</u>
Male Unemployment	1,962	45.9
Female Unemployment	2,315	54.1
White Unemployment	4,114	96.2
Nonwhite Unemployment	163	3.8
Total Unemployment Rate		<u>7.18%</u>
Male Unemployment Rate		5.9 %
Female Unemployment Rate		8.8 %
White Unemployment Rate		7.0 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate		19.5 %

TABLE 20
BALANCE-OF-STATE
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1982

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	701,820	<u>100.0</u>
Male Population	346,516	49.4
Female Population	355,304	50.6
White Population	663,982	94.6
Nonwhite Population	37,838	5.4
Total Civilian Labor Force	340,344	<u>100.0</u>
Male Labor Force	196,437	57.7
Female Labor Force	143,907	42.3
White Labor Force	326,192	95.8
Nonwhite Labor Force	14,152	4.2
Total Employment	319,546	<u>100.0</u>
Male Employment	185,003	57.9
Female Employment	134,543	42.1
White Employment	308,642	96.6
Nonwhite Employment	10,904	3.4
Total Unemployment	20,798	<u>100.0</u>
Male Unemployment	11,434	55.0
Female Unemployment	9,364	45.0
White Unemployment	17,550	84.4
Nonwhite Unemployment	3,248	15.6
Total Unemployment Rate		<u>6.11%</u>
Male Unemployment Rate		5.8 %
Female Unemployment Rate		6.5 %
White Unemployment Rate		5.4 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate		22.9 %

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT 1985

The forecast employment in 1985 of 417,482 represents a thirty-two percent increase in the number of jobs over the 1976 employment figure of 314,841. To facilitate accurate forecasting and comparison it is necessary to classify industries by service or goods producing. Goods producing deals with goods produced for consumption and includes the following major divisions: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and contract construction. Service producing include the major divisions of: trade, services, government, transportation, communications and public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate.

By 1985, both goods and service producing industries will grow by substantial amounts, twenty-four percent for goods and thirty-six percent for service. The service segment will be approximately two and one-half times larger than the goods producing. Although Montana is considered a resource state, most Montana jobs are in the service area. The growth in goods producing jobs should cause a larger growth in service jobs due to the increased demand for services created by those employed in goods producing.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

Agricultural employment shows little growth but indicates a leveling-off of the decline experienced in the sixties. This area remains Montana's largest export industry and provided employment for 39,754 in 1976 and projected 39,838 in 1985. Opportunities for employment will be replacement rather than expansion related. Enviromental decisions will to some degree effect opportunities in the forestry and fishery areas, but no substantial growth is expected.

MINING

Energy development of Montana's coal, gas, and oil resources will add a significant number of jobs in this area. As increased pressure to become energy self-sufficient is felt so should jobs increase as is seen in a three-hundred-twenty percent increase in coal and a sixty-five percent increase in oil and gas. The current import related slow downs in the metallic mining industry seems to have leveled off. Mining has been important in both the political and industrial development of Montana, and will remain so and even have some influence on national politics with regards to energy. Employment levels in 1976 were estimated at 6,630 and showed a significant increase of sixty-two percent to 10,710 by 1985.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

The demand for new housing and energy related large scale projects such as Colstrip #3 and #4 will keep employment opportunities in this area expanding. Construction employment is subject to extreme seasonal fluctuations so it may vary greatly throughout the year. Employment is projected to be 34,722 by 1985, a fifty percent increase over the 1976 figure at 23,136.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing represents a small percent of total employment and shows a moderate growth at twenty-two percent from 1976 to 1985. The majority of manufacturing employment is in lumber and woods, food products, and primary metals. The thirty-one percent growth in lumber and woods can be directly related to demand for housing. Foreign competition will still affect primary metals but

it will show some gains over 1976 figures. Durable goods will account for 20,489 and non-durable 9,922 by 1985.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

All areas in this division will experience growth during this time. Transportation shows growth in railroads and local transit. As petroleum costs rise the importance of mass transit and rail shipping will increase and employment will likewise increase. The sixty-nine percent increase in communications and public utilities will add about 5,800 jobs in this area. The greatest single cause can be attributed to energy development.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

An increase of 25,000 workers should occur in wholesale and retail trade, Montana's second largest division. Wholesale accounts for seventeen percent and will experience a twenty-eight percent increase between 1976 and 1985. Retail is eighty-three percent and will grow thirty-four percent in this time. Eating and drinking establishments, auto dealers, gas stations, and general merchandise will employ the largest portion of this industry. Employment opportunities should remain high in this area.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

This industry is influenced mostly by population and the effect of population growth is readily seen in the forty-five percent increase experienced in finance, insurance, and real estate. This will account for an increase of 5,500 new jobs.

SERVICES

Montana's largest division will provide jobs for 130,008 workers in 1985. This forty percent increase adds 37,045 jobs to the 1974 level. The industries in this sector are hotels and lodging, personal services, business services, auto repair, entertainment, medical, legal, educational, museums, nonprofit and miscellaneous services. Growth will be experienced in all segments at this division. Increased population growth and greater societal demand will be the cause for this growth.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

This division accounts for only those jobs which cannot be classified in any other industrial classification. It is expected to grow twenty-seven percent to 22,625 jobs by 1985. The majority of this growth will be at the state and local level.

TABLE 21

DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS - PRODUCING AND SERVICE-PRODUCING
INDUSTRIES 1976- 1985

	1976 Employ- ment	Per- cent	1985 Employ- ment	Per- cent	1976-1985 Net Change
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	314,841	100.0	417,482	100.0	102,641
Goods Producing Industries	87,649	27.8	108,861	26.1	21,212
Ag. Production	32,926	10.5	33,018	7.9	92
Mining	6,630	2.1	10,710	2.6	4,080
Contract Construction	23,136	7.4	34,722	8.3	11,586
Manufacturing	24,957	7.9	30,411	7.3	5,454
Service Producing Industries	227,192	72.2	308,621	73.9	81,429
Ag. Services, Forestry, Fisheries	6,828	2.2	6,820	1.6	-8
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	21,387	6.8	30,400	7.3	9,013
Wholesale & Retail Trade	75,909	24.1	100,899	24.2	24,990
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	12,319	3.9	17,869	4.3	5,550
Services	92,963	29.5	130,008	31.1	37,045
Government	17,786	5.7	22,625	5.4	4,839

TABLE 22

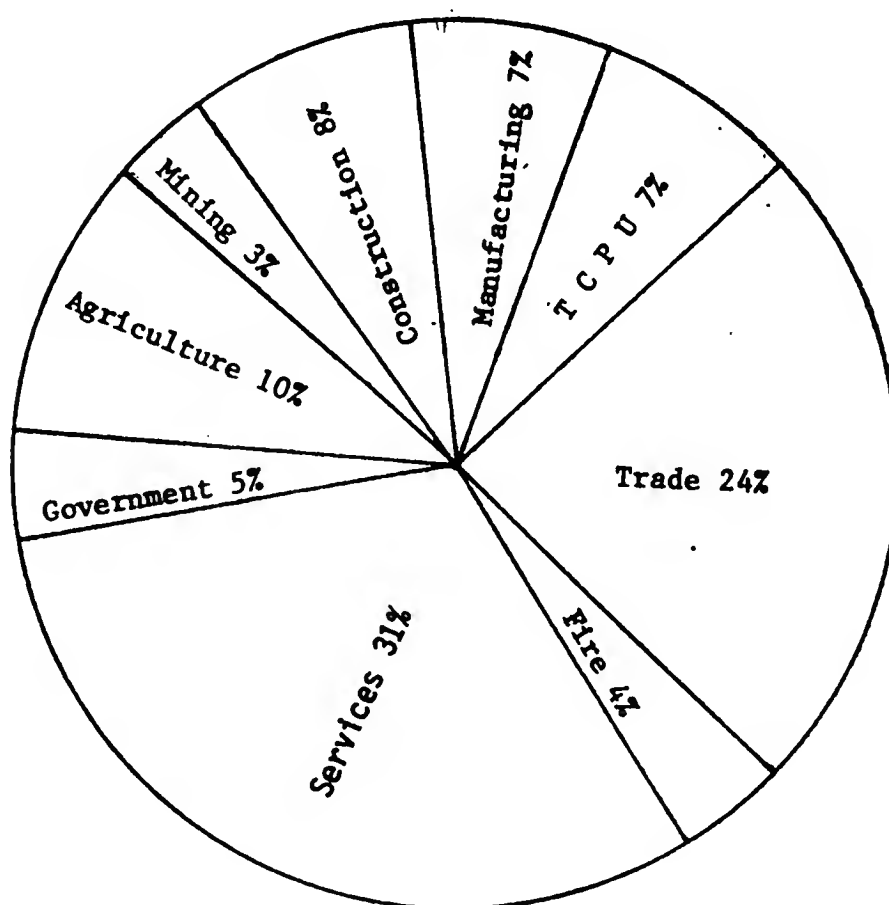
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR DIVISION
1970, 1976, AND PROJECTED 1985

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT		
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	254.7	314.8	417.5
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	34.3	39.8	39.8
Mining	6.7	6.6	10.7
Construction	18.1	23.1	34.7
Manufacturing	24.7	25.0	30.4
Durable Goods	15.8	16.2	20.5
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.8	9.9
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	18.5	21.4	30.4
Trade	57.1	75.9	100.9
Wholesale	10.4	13.5	17.3
Retail	46.7	62.4	83.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.3	12.3	17.9
Services	71.8	93.0	130.0
Public Administration	14.2	17.8	22.6

TABLE 23

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR DIVISION

INDUSTRY	PROJECTED 1985 EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	417,482
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	39,838
Mining	10,710
Construction	34,722
Manufacturing	30,411
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	30,400
Wholesale & Retail Trade	100,899
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	17,869
Services	130,008
Government ^{1/}	22,625



^{1/} Includes those workers engaged in activities unique to government.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION: 1985

Total employment for all occupations is projected at 417,380 for 1985. This is a 32.6 percent increase over total employment for 1976. Three of the nine major occupational groups make up nearly 50 percent of the total employment. The three groups are; Professional, Technical and Kindred workers with projected employment of 62,170, Clerical workers with 62,750, and Service workers with 66,430. Three selected occupations under clerical workers are expected to grow by more than 100 percent. Medical secretaries have a projected percent change of 115.4, Teacher Aides have a 116.6% change, and miscellaneous clerk workers show projected growth of 109.3%. Blasters and Rail Vehicle operators both register projected growth of over 100%, with 123.8% and 126.0% respectively.

Blue collar employment is projected to increase slightly by 1985. The reason for the increase in blue collar workers would be mostly due to the increase in craft and kindred workers. While blue collar workers are projected to make up 28% of total employment, white collar workers are projected to make up 48.4% of total employment. Most selected industries under white collar employment have projected growth, with sales workers being one sector under white collar industries showing negative growth in projected employment.

Annual Average Job Openings are projected at 23,770 for the period 1976-1985. Forty-eight percent of these openings are due to growth. The other fifty-two percent are openings due to separations. Most of the growth appears in white collar employment and service workers reflecting a technically oriented economy with continued expansion in the service producing industries.

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS

Projected employment in professional occupations is 62,170. This is a 34.5% increase in professional employment over the period from 1976 through 1985. Professional occupations deal with theoretical or practical aspects of such fields as science, engineering, technical work, art, education, medicine, law, and business relations. Most of these occupations require substantial education preparation, usually at the university level. Technical positions require knowledge of scientific, engineering, mathematical, computer programming, and draft design principles acquired by training through technical institutions, junior colleges, post high school courses, on-the-job training, or experience.

Selected occupations in the professional field with more than 100 annual average job openings include elementary school teachers with 735. Secondary school teachers are projected as having 264, and there are 269 job openings for registered nurses. Other occupations with over 100 job openings include clergy, accountants, and preschool teachers. The selected occupation under professional occupations with the highest projected growth rate is optometrists with 91.6% change. Some other selected occupations with high, projected growth rates include Podiatrists with an 81.4% change, preschool teachers with 79.7% change, and Urban and Regional Planners with a 73.4% projected growth rate.

MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS

Employment in this occupational group is projected to increase by 34.6% by 1985. Employment in 1976 for this group was 40,780 and could reach 54,900 in 1985. Managers and officials will make up 13.2% of Montana's total employment. This occupational group includes persons concerned with policy making, planning, organizing, staffing, directing and/or controlling activities that are common to many types of organizations as well as activities that require a knowledge of management and operation of a given organization. Employers increasingly require beginning managers to have a college degree. A bachelors degree in accounting, economics, or finance is desired by some employers. Other firms seek applicants having technical training in engineering, science, or mathematics. Still others train liberal arts graduates on the job. Advancement to a high-level management job often occurs after several years of progressively more responsible work experience.

Managers, Officials, and Proprietors will have 3,400 job openings by 1985. About 1,800 of these openings will be due to separations, while 1,600 will be openings due to growth. Administrators and top management officials should fill approximately 1,000 of the openings, while 2,400 openings will be in other manager and official selected occupations. Some selected occupations having more than 100 annual average job openings include bank and financial managers, with 232 openings by 1985, and Restaurant, Cafe and Bar Managers with 210 annual average job openings. Sales managers, administrators, school administrators and office managers were other selected occupations with projected annual average job openings of over 100.

SALES WORKERS

Sales workers will make up only 5.3% of Montana's total employment number. Sales will employ 22,140 persons compared to 16,990 in 1976. This is an increase of 30.3%. In this major occupational group, there are 1,270 projected annual average job openings. Nearly 55% of these openings are due to separations from jobs, while the other 45% are due to growth.

SALES WORKERS (Cont.)

In this major occupational group, the occupations include those concerned with selling goods and/or services. The minimum educational requirements for sales careers vary widely. Some sales positions require no formal education, while others specify a college degree in a technical or scientific field. Even for routine sales jobs, however, a high school diploma is an asset for the beginner. Training for some sales jobs, such as those in retail stores, is usually received on the job. Some persons combine on-the-job training with courses offered by manufacturers or local educational institutions.

Two selected occupations in the sales area with projected annual average job openings of greater than 100 include insurance agents and real estate agents, each with projected openings of 107 and 145 respectively. A selected occupation with a negative growth rate is the newspaper carrier and vendor, having 404 employed persons in 1976 and 343 employed by 1985.

CLERICAL WORKERS

There were 44,670 clerical workers in 1976. This number is projected at 62,570 by 1985, meaning a 40.5% increase. The annual average rate of growth would be 4.5%, and projected to employ 15% of Montana's employed workers. Clerical workers include stenographers, office machine operators, typists, secretaries, and other clerical workers. The work includes preparing, transcribing, transferring, systemizing and preserving communications and records. Clerical workers are also involved in planning, coordinating or expediting production and the flow of work and workers involved in clerical work. Most clerical jobs require a high school diploma and most business courses are regarded as good qualifications.

Annual average job openings are projected at 3,780 by 1985 in clerical occupations. Over 2,000 of these openings are due to growth while the remainder of nearly 1,700 are due to separations. The greatest number of openings in selected occupations are for secretaries. These are 870 projected openings in this area. Other selected clerical occupations with over 100 openings include bookkeepers with 491 openings, cashiers with 313 and teacher aides with 211. Receptionists, counter clerks, and typists are all projected at having between 100 and 200 openings.

Medical secretaries and teacher aides have projected growth rates of over 100%. Billing clerks and meter readers both have approximately 80% projected growth rates. On the other hand, there are six selected occupations showing negative growth rates through 1985. They include stenographers, keypunch operators, mail carriers, postal clerks, telegraph operators, and enumerators and interviewers.

CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS

Selected occupations in this major group include, construction workers, metalworkers, mechanics, printers, and transportation and public utilities. Most of the workers learn their trades through planned apprenticeship training or through informal on the job training. Others learn a skilled trade in vocational, trade, or technical schools. Training and experience in the armed forces may be of help in many of these jobs. A high school education and a high degree of aptitude are required by most employers. Employment of 55,740 is projected for this major occupational group in 1985, compared to 39,470 in 1976. This gives a 41.2% rate of growth over the nine year period.

Annual average job openings totaled 3,060 for crafts and kindred workers. Separations accounted for 1,250 openings, while 1,810 openings were due to growth. Of all crafts, the cement and concrete finishers are projected to have the highest growth rate with 92.7% change. Structural metal workers have a growth rate of 87.5%, while air conditioning workers and bulldozer operators have projected increases of over 70%. Selected occupations showing negative growth rates include, blacksmiths, typesetters, locomotive engineers, and bakers. Craft and kindred workers occupation will account for 13.4% of Montana's total employment by 1985.

OPERATIVES

Projected employment in 1985 for this major occupational group is 41,060. This is an increase of nearly 9,000 since 1976, with a growth rate of only 27.8%. This is one of the lowest growth rates for a major occupational group in this study period. Although there is an overall low growth rate in operatives, two selected industries have increased employment of over 100%. Rail Vehicle Operators is projected to increase by 126%, while Blasters will increase by 123.8%. Other selected occupations in this major group with high growth rates include Earth Drillers, Photographic Process Workers, and Railroad Brake Operators. All three of these groups will have increased employment of over 50%.

Operatives are classified as semiskilled workers. Most of them operate some type of machinery, equipment, or tool in performing their jobs. Some of the jobs require only brief on-the-job training. Even the jobs that require a higher degree of skill can be learned in a few months. The ability to learn jobs quickly is an important qualification for semiskilled workers. This major occupational group is projected to make up nearly 10% of Montana's total employment. By 1985, projected job openings will total 1,830 in this group. Of these openings, 54% of them are due to growth, while the other 46% are due to separations from jobs. Truck drivers have over 100% more job openings than any other selected occupation in this group with 271 annual average job openings. Bus drivers have a projected decrease in employment of 15.8% by 1985.

LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM

Laborers are needed in most all nonagricultural industries. Examples of laborers include, construction laborers, freight handlers, gardeners, stock handlers, logging workers, or in assisting crafts and trades. Much of the work that laborers perform involves tasks that require little special training. Brief instruction and a few hours of on-the-job training is all that is needed for most nonfarm laborer jobs. Freight and material handlers account for more laborer's employment than any other selected occupation in this group. Stock handlers and construction laborers are two other selected occupations which, when added to freight handlers, total to over 50% of Montana's total projected employment for laborers.

Laborer, with projected employment of 20,090 is the smallest occupational group. This gives a 3.2% annual average increase. Annual average job openings are projected to total 950. Almost 53% of these openings are due to growth. In this major group, the selected occupations with greater than 100 annual average job openings by 1985 included, construction laborers, freight handlers, gardeners, and stock handlers.

SERVICE WORKERS

Service workers include selected occupations such as, cleaning services, food services, health services, personal services, and protective services. These jobs require direct contact or close association with the public. Others require contact with the public while protecting them or their property. Training and skill requirements differ greatly among the different services. Some require college education, some vocational training, and others require no specific educational requirements.

This major occupational group, with projected employment of 66,430, is the largest major occupation. It also has the largest projected growth rate with a 42.0% increase. This may be an indication of the continued expansion in the service industry. Annual average job openings totaled 4,580, with about 48% of them due to growth in the service industry. Two-thirds of the service employment is projected to be made up of two different selected occupations. Cleaning services and food services have employment of 1,110 and 1,810 respectively. Some selected occupations in this major group with projected high growth rates include dental assistants with a 99.5% increase, lodging quarters cleaners with a 89.0% increase, and child care workers with a projected increase of 88.3%.

FARMERS & FARM WORKERS

Very little changes is projected for framers and farm workers between 1976 and 1985. With 32,130 employed persons in 1976, projected employment for 1985 is 32,100, which is only about a 0.1% decline in employment. While the growth rate for farm managers increases, employment for farm laborers shows a negative growth rate.

TABLE 24
MONTANA DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1976 AND PROJECTED 1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1976		PROJECTED 1985		PERCENT CHANGE 1976-1985
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	314,750	100.0	417,380	100.0	32.6
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	148,650	47.2	201,960	48.4	35.9
Professional, Technical and Kindred	46,210	14.7	62,170	14.9	34.5
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	40,780	13.0	54,900	13.2	34.6
Sales Workers	16,990	5.4	22,140	5.3	30.3
Clerical Workers	44,670	14.2	62,750	15.0	40.5
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	87,180	27.7	116,890	28.0	34.1
Craft and Kindred Workers	39,470	12.5	55,740	13.4	41.2
Operatives	32,120	10.2	41,060	9.8	27.8
Laborers, Except Farmers	15,590	5.0	20,090	4.8	28.9
SERVICE WORKERS	46,790	14.9	66,430	15.9	42.0
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS	32,130	10.2	32,100	7.7	-0.1

TABLE 25
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1985
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	417,380
Professional, Technical, and Kindred	62,170
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	54,900
Sales Workers	22,140
Clerical Workers	62,750
Craft and Kindred Workers	55,740
Operatives	41,060
Service Workers	66,430
Laborers, Except Farm	20,090
Farmers and Farm Workers	32,100

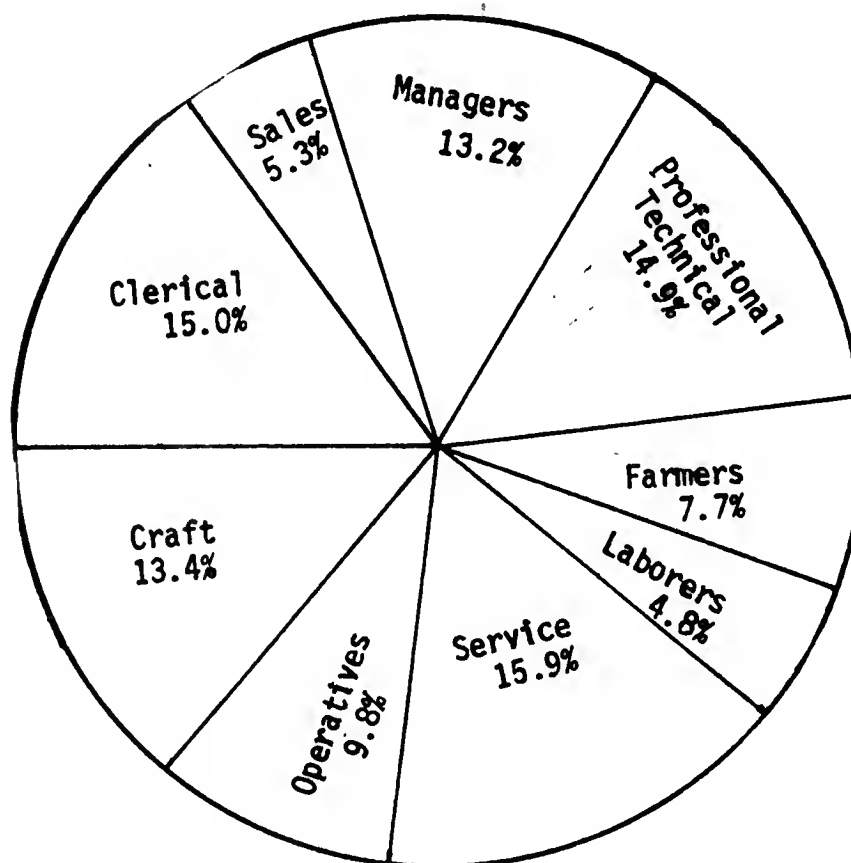


TABLE 26

MONTANA
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
1976-1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1976	1985	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	314,750	417,380	32.6
Professional, Technical and Kindred	46,210	62,170	34.5
Engineers, Technical	2,410	3,220	33.6
Life and Physical Scientist	1,480	1,830	23.4
Mathematical Specialist	70	90	33.3
Engineers, Science Tech.	2,850	3,870	35.8
Medical Workers, Exc. Tech.	6,300	9,440	49.8
Health Technology & Technician	1,420	2,040	43.1
Technicians, Exc. Health	1,010	1,370	35.0
Computer Specialist	440	590	36.3
Social Scientist	390	570	45.5
Teachers	15,200	20,700	36.1
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	3,040	4,090	34.7
Other Professional, Technical	11,600	14,380	23.9
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	40,780	54,900	34.6
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	5,270	8,151	54.8
Administrators, Public Inspectors	5,340	7,300	36.7
Other Managers, Officials, Props.	30,170	39,450	30.8
Sales Workers	16,990	22,140	30.3
Clerical Workers	44,670	62,750	40.5
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	12,320	17,680	43.6
Office Machine Operators	1,200	1,340	11.7
Other Clerical Workers	31,150	43,730	40.4
Craft & Kindred Workers	39,470	55,740	41.2
Construction Craft Workers	13,850	21,180	52.9
Blue Collar Worker Supvr., N.E.C.	3,810	5,310	39.3
Metalworking Craft Workers, Exc. Mec.	1,750	2,360	34.3
Mechanics, Repairer/Installers	11,980	16,180	35.1
Printing Trade Craft Workers	840	830	-1.2
Trans., P.U. Craft	2,030	3,080	51.6
Other Craft, Kindred Workers	5,210	6,820	30.8
Operatives	32,120	41,060	27.8
Operatives, Exc. Transport	20,080	26,190	30.4
Transport Equip. Operatives	12,040	14,880	23.5
Service Workers	46,790	66,430	42.0
Cleaning Service Workers	9,850	14,100	43.1
Food Service Workers	19,420	27,890	43.6
Health Service Workers	6,360	9,910	55.7
Personal Service Workers	6,480	8,960	38.4
Protective & Service Workers	2,860	4,170	46.1
Private Household Workers	1,860	1,410	-24.2
Laborers	15,590	20,090	28.9
Farmers & Farm Workers	32,130	32,100	-0.1
Farmers & Farm Managers	18,220	19,670	7.9
Farm Laborers, Farm Supvrs.	13,900	12,430	-10.6

TABLE 27
MONTANA TOTAL ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
DUE TO GROWTH AND LABOR FORCE SEPARATIONS
BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
1976-1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	TOTAL OPENINGS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	11,400	12,360	23,770	100.0
Professional, Technical and Kindred	1,770	1,530	3,300	13.9
Engineers, Technical	90	40	130	0.6
Life and Physical Scientist	40	30	70	0.3
Mathematical Specialist	*	*	*	0.0
Engineers, Science Technician	100	50	160	0.7
Medical Workers, Exc. Tech.	350	240	590	2.5
Health Technology & Technicians	70	40	110	0.5
Technicians, Exc. Health	40	30	70	0.3
Computer Specialist	20	*	20	0.1
Social Scientists	20	10	30	0.1
Teachers	610	600	1,210	5.1
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	120	90	210	0.9
Other Professional, Technical	310	400	710	3.0
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	1,570	1,830	3,400	14.2
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	320	180	500	2.1
Administrators, Pub. Inspectors	220	280	500	2.1
Other Managers, Officials, Props	1,303	1,380	2,410	10.1
Sales Workers	570	700	1,270	5.3
Clerical Workers	2,010	1,770	3,780	15.9
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	600	500	1,100	4.6
Office Machine Operators	20	30	50	0.2
Other Clerical Workers	1,400	1,240	2,640	11.1
Craft & Kindred Workers	1,810	1,250	3,060	12.9
Construction Craft Workers	810	490	1,300	5.5
Blue Collar Worker Supvr., N.E.C.	170	130	300	1.3
Metalworking Craft Workers, Exc. Mec.	70	50	120	0.5
Mechanics, Repairers/Installers	470	320	790	3.3
Printing Trade Craft Workers	*	20	20	0.1
Trans., P.U. Craft	120	40	160	0.7
Other Craft, Kindred Workers	180	190	370	1.6
Operatives	990	840	1,830	7.7
Operatives, Exc. Transport	680	560	1,240	5.2
Transport Equip. Operatives	310	280	590	2.5
Service Workers	2,180	2,400	4,580	19.3
Cleaning Service Workers	470	640	1,110	4.7
Food Service Workers	940	870	1,810	7.6
Health Service Workers	390	300	690	2.9
Personal Service Workers	280	370	650	2.7
Protective & Service Workers	150	130	280	1.2
Private Household Workers	-50	90	40	0.2
Laborers, Except Farm	500	450	950	4.0
Farmers & Farm Workers	*	1,590	1,590	6.7
Farmer & Farm Workers	160	1,140	1,300	5.5
Farm Laborers, Farm Supvrs.	-160	460	300	1.3

* Denotes occupation with annual average openings of less than 10.

TABLE 28

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
HIGH GROWTH RATES IN MONTANA
1976-1985 (Cont.)

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Employment</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
<u>Craft and Kindred Workers</u>			
Household Appliance Mechanic	528	874	65.5
Office Machine Repairs	222	422	90.1
Electric Power Line Installer, Repairs	437	858	96.3
Glaziers	136	216	58.8
Opticians, Lens Grinder, Polishers	278	512	84.2
<u>Operatives</u>			
Blasters	80	179	123.8
Drillers, Earth	644	980	52.2
Photographic Process Workers	178	292	64.0
Rail Vehicle Operators	131	296	126.0
Railroad Brake Operators	508	779	53.4
<u>Service Workers</u>			
Lodging Quarters Cleaning, exc. Private	1,349	2,550	89.0
Building Interior Cleaners, nec.	3,334	5,154	54.6
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	1,274	2,048	60.8
Dental Assistants	397	792	99.5
Health Aides, exc. Nursing	673	1,196	77.7
Practical Nurses	1,384	2,272	64.2
Child Care Workers, exc. Private	1,990	3,748	88.3
Guards	807	1,221	51.3
Police & Detectives	1,158	1,776	52.5
<u>Farmers and Farm Workers</u>			
Farm Managers	860	2,015	134.3

TABLE 29
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
HIGH GROWTH RATES IN MONTANA
1976-1985

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Employment</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
<u>Professional, Technical, Kindred</u>			
Chiropractors	90	137	52.2
Dentist	471	728	54.6
Optometrists	414	793	91.6
Podiatrists	129	234	81.4
Therapists	535	876	63.7
Veterinarians	105	167	59.0
Clinical Lab Technician	619	934	50.9
Radiologic Technician	306	482	57.5
Airplane Pilots	195	311	59.5
Urban & Regional Planners	64	111	73.4
Elementary School Teachers	6,387	10,144	58.8
Preschool, Kindergarten	838	1,506	79.7
Athletes & Kindred Workers	231	324	56.7
Architects	216	325	50.5
Clergy	1,032	1,580	53.1
Religious, except Clergy	222	341	53.6
<u>Managers, Official, Proprietors</u>			
Bank, Financial Managers	2,073	3,523	70.0
Buyer, Wholesale, Retail	395	615	55.7
School Administrator elem,secondary	1,379	2,318	68.1
Managers, Superintendents, Buildings	398	601	51.0
Railroad Conductors	385	665	72.7
<u>Clerical Workers</u>			
Secretaries, Legal	388	590	52.1
Secretaries, Medical	240	517	115.4
Secretaries, other	8,692	13,153	51.3
Billings Clerk	397	721	81.6
Meter Reader, Utilities	131	238	81.7
Teachers Aides, exc. Monitors	1,203	2,606	116.6
Miscellaneous Clerk Workers	2,933	6,139	109.3
<u>Craft and Kindred Workers</u>			
Carpenters and Apprentices	5,767	8,770	52.1
Bulldozer Operators	798	1,361	70.6
Cement & Concrete Finishers	136	262	92.7
Electricians & Apprentices	1,850	2,881	55.7
Plumbers, Pipefitters	1,336	2,061	54.3
Structural Metal Craft Workers	240	450	87.5
Air Cond., Heating, Refrig. Mechanic	345	487	75.4

TABLE 29

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
NEGATIVE GROWTH RATE IN MONYANA
1976-1985

<u>Professional, Technical, Kindred</u>	<u>Total Employment</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
Atmospheric, Space Scientist	241	224	-7.1
Farm Management Advisors	105	55	-47.6
Research Workers, nec.	439	350	-20.3
College & University teachers	2,232	1,769	-20.7
<u>Manager, Official, Proprietors</u>			
Postmasters and Mail Supervisors	296	227	-23.3
School Administrators, College	302	266	-10.9
Officials of Lodges, Unions	275	180	-34.5
<u>Sales Workers</u>			
Newspaper Carrier & Vendor	404	343	-15.1
<u>Clerical Workers</u>			
Stenographers	766	573	-25.2
Key punch Operators	498	392	-21.3
Mail Carriers, Post Office	777	648	-16.6
Postal Clerks	831	616	-25.9
Telegraph Operators	207	168	-18.8
Enumerators & Interviewers	602	395	-65.6
<u>Crafts and Kindred Workers</u>			
Blacksmiths	43	25	-41.9
Compositors and Typesetters	528	474	-10.2
Locomotive Engineer Helpers	75	64	-14.7
Bakers	388	387	-0.3
<u>Operatives</u>			
Grinding Machine Operatives	63	55	12.7
Clothing Ironers & Pressers	310	286	-7.7
Filer, Polisher, Sander, Buffer	150	146	-2.7
Bus Drivers	1,547	1,302	-15.8
Taxicab Drivers, Chaurreurs	233	228	-2.2
<u>Service Workers</u>			
Baggage Porter & Bellhops	77	40	-48.1
Barbers	577	481	16.6
Elevator Operators	72	67	-6.9
Childcare Workers, Private	1,297	1,007	-22.4
Housekeepers, Private	170	109	-35.9
<u>Farmers and Farm Workers</u>			
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	12,042	10,020	-16.8

TABLE 30

MONTANA
ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
1976-1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS
Total All Occupations	23,770	11,400	12,360
White-Collar Worker	11,750	5,920	5,830
Prof., Technical, and Kindred	3,300	1,770	1,530
Managers, Officials, and Propr.	3,400	1,570	1,830
Sales Workers	1,270	570	700
Clerical Workers	3,780	2,010	1,770
Blue-Collar Workers	5,840	3,300	2,540
Craft and Kindred Workers	3,060	1,810	1,250
Operatives	1,830	990	840
Nonfarm Laborers	950	500	450
Service Workers	4,580	2,180	2,400
Farmers and Farm Workers	1,590	0	1,590

TABLE 31
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN MONTANA
HAVING ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS GREATER THAN 100

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Annual Average Openings</u>
<u>Professional, Technical, Kindred</u>	
Registered Nurses	269
Elementary School Teachers	735
Preschool, Kindergarten	112
Secondary School Teachers	264
Accountants	179
Clergy	116
<u>Managers, Officials, Proprietors</u>	
Bank, Financial Managers	232
Sales Manager, Retail Trade	107
Officials, Administrators, Public	152
School Admins. Elementary, Secondary	158
Office Managers, nec.	158
Restaurants, Cafe, Bar Managers	210
<u>Sales Workers</u>	
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	107
Real Estate Agents, Brokers	145
<u>Clerical Workers</u>	
Secretaries, other	870
Typist	142
Bookkeepers	491
Cashiers	313
Counter Clerks, exc. Food	161
Receptionist	176
Teacher Aides, exc. Monitors	211
Miscellaneous Clerical Workers	507
<u>Craft and Kindred Workers</u>	
Carpenters and Apprentices	583
Electricians and Apprentices	168
Excavating, Grading, Machine Operator	184
Plumbers, Pipefitters, Apprentices	132
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	232
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	195
<u>Operatives</u>	
Welders and Flame Cutters	124
Garage Workers, Gas Stations Atten.	123
Laundry, Dry Cleaning Operator	101
Mine Operatives	108
Sawyers	108
Miscellaneous Machine Operator	124
Delivery and Route Workers	129
Truck Drivers	271

TABLE 31

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN MONTANA
HAVING ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS GREATER THAN 100 (Cont.)

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Annual Average Openings</u>
<u>Service</u>	
Lodging Quarter Cleaners	223
Building Interior Cleaners	438
Janitors and Sextons	447
Bartenders	277
Cooks	613
Dishwashers	116
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	133
Waiters	516
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	369
Practical Nurses	180
Child Care Workers	344
Hairdressers, Cosmetologist	117
Guards	120
<u>Laborers, exc. Farm</u>	
Construction Laborer	169
Freight, Material Handlers	130
Gardeners, Groundskeeper	149
Stock Handlers	128
<u>Farmers and Farm Workers</u>	
Farm Managers	215
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	171

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
OF THOSE IN NEED OF
EMPLOYMENT RELATED ASSISTANCE

Specific target groups represent the potential demand for future job training and employment services provided by the Department of Labor and Industry. This section provides estimates of the economically disadvantaged, welfare recipients, persons employed part-time for economic reasons, and unemployed Vietnam era veterans.

Of the four groups of people mentioned above, the category "economically disadvantaged" is by far the largest in number and most diverse in characteristics. In the past, the definition of an economically disadvantaged person differed for Employment Services (ES) and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) eligibility purposes. However, starting with FY 1980, the definitions were revised and there is now little difference between them,

The latest definition of an economically disadvantaged person is one who is either:

- 1) A member of a family which receives public assistance;
- 2) A member of a family whose income during the previous six months on an annualized basis was such that:
 - a) the family would have qualified for public assistance, if it had applied for such assistance; or
 - b) it does not exceed the poverty level; or
 - c) it does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level;
- 3) A foster child on whose behalf State or local government payments are made;

4) Where such status presents significant barriers to employment:

- a) a client of a sheltered workshop;
- b) a handicapped individual;
- c) a person residing in an institution or facility providing 24 hour support such as a prison, a hospital or community care facility; or
- d) a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility or similar institution.

The number of economically disadvantaged persons in Montana for FY 1982 is forecast to be 78,782. Whites make up about 93% of the total, slightly less than their share of the total population (95%). Nearly 7% of the economically disadvantaged should be nonwhite; this being slightly more than their share of the total population (5%).

22,040 persons were classified as economically disadvantaged and were "active anytime during FY 1980" at Montana Job Service Offices. (See Table 37) The total "active anytime during FY 1980" for the state was 113,120. Thus, approximately 19.5% of the active file population was economically disadvantaged compared to a forecast of 9.7% (78,782 ÷ 812,192) for FY 1982 for the entire state population. The reason for this disparity between the active file population and the forecasts for FY 1982 is that the active file population suffers from a "reporting bias". That is, certain subgroups of the active file population may tend to be over, or under, estimated due to their propensity to use, or not use, the Job Service.

VETERANS

The population of Vietnam-Era-Veterans (V-E-V) is forecast to be approximately 28,500 during fiscal year 1982 in Montana. Of a forecasted labor force of 25,867 V-E-V's, approximately 1,553 will be unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.0%. The total number of veterans in civilian life in the state will be approximately 100,000 in the FY 1982.

Nationally, the number of living veterans in FY 1979 increased 0.2 percent from FY 1978 to approximately 30 million. The number of living Vietnam era veterans grew by 2 percent to about 8.9 million.

The average age of all veterans in civilian life as of September 30, 1979 was 47.5 years, up only a half-year from 1978. Those veterans who served entirely after May 7, 1975 are the youngest veterans with an average age of 22.3 years. Vietnam era veterans are the next youngest with an average age of 31.6 years. Korean conflict veterans have an average age of 47.9 years, World War II veterans (who comprise over 42% of the veteran population) have an average age of 59.1 years, and World War I veterans average 84.0 years. By 1990 approximately one of every four veterans will be 65 years old or older.

The national unemployment rate for all male war veterans in FY 1979 dropped 0.4 percent points from FY 1978 to 3.2 percent. This compares to a rate of 6.2 for male nonveterans. The national unemployment rate for Vietnam era veterans in FY 1979 was 4.4 percent.

Though veterans as a whole may experience lower unemployment rates than their nonveteran counterparts, some age groups of the veteran population encounter

serious employment problems. Particularly hard hit are the youngest Vietnam era veterans (those under 25 years old) whose unemployment rate averaged 11.6 percent in 1979, compared to approximately 8 percent for nonveterans of the same age.

The age composition of the Vietnam era veteran population will reflect sharp transformation in the coming years. Since this population is virtually closed and the number of additional discharged veterans who served during the Vietnam conflict is diminishing, the average age of the group will continue to grow. Thus, the labor market difference between the youngest group of Vietnam era veterans--those 20 to 24 years old--and nonveterans of the same age will diminish as these people grow older. The main difference is that Vietnam era veterans who are young generally have less labor market tenure, less job experience, and are less established in a job than a nonveteran. As each grows older these disparities will become less defined.

Selected statistics from Employment Service activities appear in the following tables. Table 37 provides some demographic characteristics of the population using the Montana Employment Service in Fiscal 1980. The characteristics of this population are an indication, to some extent, of the characteristics of Montana's entire population. Care should be taken, however, when applying applicant population ratios to the general population.

TABLE 32

MONTANA FISCAL YEAR 1982

PROJECTED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS NEEDING MANPOWER SERVICES

Economically Disadvantaged

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	73,447	5,335	78,782
Under Age 18	26,220	1,150	27,370
Likely to Seek ES or CETA Aid	47,227	4,185	51,412

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	5,987	1,251	7,238
Female	7,188	1,429	8,617
Total	13,175	2,680	15,855

Persons 14 Years and Over Receiving Welfare Payments

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	4,473	1,099	5,572
Female	6,418	1,453	7,871
Total	10,891	2,552	13,443

Vietnam Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	25,867
Employment	24,314
Unemployment	1,553
Unemployment Rate	6.0%

TABLE 33
BILLINGS SMSA FISCAL YEAR 1982

Economically Disadvantaged

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	9,325	259	9,584
Under Age 18	3,125	117	3,242
Likely to Seek ES or CETA Aid	6,200	142	6,342

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	1,344	24	1,368
Female	1,107	11	1,118
Total	2,451	35	2,486

Persons 14 Years and Over Receiving Welfare Payments

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	607	147	754
Female	870	199	1,069
Total	1,477	346	1,823

Vietnam Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	3,984
Employment	3,812
Unemployment	172
Unemployment Rate	4.3%

TABLE 34
GREAT FALLS SMSA FISCAL YEAR 1982

Economically Disadvantaged

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	5,962	190	6,152
Under Age 18	2,132	69	2,201
Likely to Seek ES or CETA Aid	3,830	121	3,951

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	716	18	734
Female	639	13	652
Total	1,355	31	1,386

Persons 14 Years and Over Receiving Welfare Payments

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	428	106	534
Female	616	140	756
Total	1,044	246	1,290

Vietnam Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	2,286
Employment	2,126
Unemployment	160
Unemployment Rate	7.0%

TABLE 35
RURAL CEP FISCAL YEAR 1982

Economically Disadvantaged

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	8,609	382	8,991
Under Age 18	2,945	131	3,076
Likely to Seek ES or CETA Aid	5,664	251	5,915

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	1,298	21	1,319
Female	1,012	8	1,020
Total	2,310	29	2,339

Persons 14 Years and Over Receiving Welfare Payments

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	610	150	760
Female	875	198	1,073
Total	1,485	348	1,833

Vietnam Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	3,853
Employment	3,586
Unemployment	267
Unemployment Rate	6.9%

TABLE 36
BALANCE OF STATE FISCAL YEAR 1982

Economically Disadvantaged

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	64,838	4,953	69,791
Under Age 18	23,275	1,019	24,294
Likely to Seek ES or CETA Aid	41,563	3,934	45,497

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	4,689	1,230	5,619
Female	6,176	1,421	7,597
Total	10,865	2,651	13,516

Persons 14 Years and Over Receiving Welfare Payments

	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	3,863	949	4,812
Female	5,543	1,255	6,798
Total	9,406	2,204	11,610

Vietnam Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	22,014
Employment	20,728
Unemployment	1,286
Unemployment Rate	5.8%

TABLE 37
SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STATISTICS
MONTANA: FISCAL YEAR 1980

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Economically Disadvantaged</u>	<u>Minority</u>	<u>Handicapped</u>	<u>Veteran</u>	<u>Vietnam Era Veteran</u>	<u>Under Age 22</u>	<u>Over Age 45</u>
Applicant Active Anytime in Fiscal Year 1980	113,120	51,414	22,040	10,000	7,312	18,576	6,355	35,680	12,107
Counseling	11,124	4,921	5,390	1,399	1,709	2,703	955	3,749	1,053
Testing	6,698	4,766	1,573	557	504	627	224	2,100	446
Referral to Job Non-Agricultural	46,222 44,166	21,399 20,982	8,434 8,083	3,660 3,366	2,804 2,664	7,586 7,071	2,702 2,576	17,251 16,559	4,066 3,702
Placements Non-Agricultural Over 150 Days	34,224 32,195 20,842	15,042 14,633 10,970	6,874 6,508 4,343	2,856 2,563 1,516	2,064 1,926 1,302	5,615 5,102 3,239	2,032 1,905 1,231	13,540 12,868 7,559	2,910 2,540 1,569
			Highest School Grade Completed			Total			
			0-7			1,825			
			8-11			28,710			
			12			49,046			
			Over 12			33,539			
			Residence						
			Urban			66,982			
			Rural			46,138			

SOURCE: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Tables 6 and 91.

TABLE 38

VETERAN PLACEMENTS AND REFERRALS BY LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>Office</u>	<u>REFERRALS</u>		<u>PLACEMENTS</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Vets.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Vets.</u>
		<u>V-E-V</u>		<u>V-E-V</u>
Anaconda	175	66	143	53
Billings	2,033	602	1,177	358
Bozeman	345	181	326	173
Butte	260	97	205	74
Cut Bank	135	32	121	29
Dillon	142	40	91	26
Glasgow	91	24	76	21
Glendive	159	40	109	26
Great Falls	861	312	772	265
Hamilton	175	75	171	74
Havre	194	36	176	34
Helena	627	307	410	204
Kalispell	552	237	442	183
Lewistown	169	59	113	42
Libby	122	27	92	23
Livingston	137	36	121	30
Miles City	266	42	184	35
Missoula	957	417	612	260
Polson	193	59	121	31
Shelby	132	55	116	49
Sidney	226	119	169	49
Thompson Falls	119	38	102	33
Wolf Point	98	19	64	14

SOURCE: ESARS TABLE 91. NOTE: The sum of the number of persons served by the local offices will exceed the statewide total. (Table 37). This is due to those persons who are active at more than one local office. The statewide total does not count an individual twice.

TABLE 39
INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN JOBS BY SEX AND WAGE
MONTANA: FISCAL YEAR 1980

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Female</u>
Under \$2.90	1,190	1,452	2,642	55.0
\$2.90 - \$3.10	6,457	5,860	12,323	47.6
\$3.11 - \$3.49	2,916	3,529	6,445	54.7
\$3.50 - \$3.99	3,550	2,514	6,064	41.5
\$4.00 - \$4.49	3,988	1,792	5,780	31.0
\$4.50 - \$4.99	1,246	492	1,738	28.3
\$5.00 - \$5.49	2,353	407	2,760	14.7
\$5.50 - \$5.99	519	152	671	22.6
\$6.00 Plus	2,772	405	3,177	12.7

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91.

GLOSSARY

BENCHMARK - Most economic time series utilize a sample trend made of the best available data at the time. Periodically the series is adjusted due to more complete information being available. This periodic adjustment is a Benchmark Revision and the point-in-time for which the more complete data was available is the Benchmark Data. Data is commonly referenced by its benchmark data, e.g., "data based on a March 1976 benchmark".

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY - A monthly household survey of the population of the United States. The survey is the data source for the national estimates of labor force composition. CPS data is also incorporated into state and area labor force estimating procedures.

DISCOURAGED WORKER - Persons who want work but made no attempt to find work in the past 4 weeks because of a belief they could not find employment. Discouraged workers are not counted among the unemployed.

D.O.T. CODES - An occupational coding structure based upon job traits and relationships. The codes are published in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM (ESARS) - A computerized tally of all Job Service activities, job applicant and job opening characteristics.

HARD-TO-FILL JOB OPENINGS - Job openings which have gone unfilled for a month or more. Some of the openings may be difficult to fill because of the environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATION - Occupations which have a substantial number of job openings both in absolute terms and relative to the number of job applicants for that occupations.

INDEX OR INDEX NUMBER - A measure of relative growth compared with a base figure for the same time series. In index for the base period is set equal to 100, and data for other periods are expressed as percentages of the base value.

LABOR MARKET AREA - An area with a central community and economic concentration in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. In most states labor market areas are either counties or groups of counties.

S.I.C. CODES - Standard Industrial Classification code structure in which all establishments are classified by a four-digit code according to their primary economic activity.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) - SMSA's generally consist of counties or groups of contiguous counties which meet specifications of social and economic integration with a central city (or twin cities) of at

least 50,000 population.

UNDEREMPLOYMENT - A term that includes both persons who are working part-time who would prefer full-time work, and persons working full-time in an occupation which does not utilize their skills derived from prior training or experience.

UNEMPLOYMENT - The number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

VIETNAM ERA VETERAN (VEV)- Any person who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, and was discharged or released with other than a dishonorable discharge; or was discharged or released from active duty for a service connected disability if any part of such duty was performed between these dates.

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM (WIN) - Counseling, training, job development and supportive services are provided to employable recipients of Aid-to-Families-with Dependent-Children (AFDC). The object is to place AFDC recipients into suitable employment.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
OF MONTANA

P.O. BOX 1728

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The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 Local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling position in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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